



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.58/04
May 5, 2020

58th GEF Council Meeting
June 2 – 3, 2020
Virtual Meeting

Agenda Item 05

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.58/04, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 64 projects and 5 programs, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by July 3, 2020.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$652.7 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs), Program Framework Documents (PFDs), and Non-expedited Enabling Activity: [See Annex A]

With respect to the PIFs and Non-expedited Enabling Activity approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs and Non-expedited Enabling Activity (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) may be endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project documents fully incorporate and address the Council's and the STAP reviewer's comments on the Work Program, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures.

With respect to any PIF and Non-expedited Enabling Activity approved in this Work Program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If there are major changes to the project objectives or scope since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

With respect to the PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the final child project documents fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be circulated for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval.

Table of Contents

The Pandemic and the GEF Work Program	1
General Overview of the Work Program	2
Key Features of the GEF Resources Requested for the Work Program.....	4
Status on the Use of GEF-7 Resources.....	9
Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Region	11
Distribution of Resources by Agency	12
Results And Impact For The Work Program.....	14
Work Program Description	16
Programs	16
GEF GOLD + Program.....	16
Commons Oceans Program	17
FOLUR Impact Program Addendum 2	18
Global Wildlife Program Addendum	22
Electric Mobility Program Addendum	23
Non-Grant Instruments Projects.....	24
Stand-Alone Projects.....	26
Biodiversity.....	26
Climate Change	32
Land Degradation	32
Chemicals and Waste	35
International Waters	37
Multi-focal Area Projects.....	40
Multi-Trust Fund Projects.....	47
Small Grants Program Projects.....	48
Enabling Activity	49
Annex A: Project and Program Proposals Submitted for GEF Council Approval	57

THE PANDEMIC AND THE GEF WORK PROGRAM

1. The world is living through an unprecedented crisis. The COVID-19 pandemic has severely hampered most economic and social activities in all affected countries and continue to impose untold human suffering and hardship.
2. At this time when the world is rightly focused on how to cope with those immediate challenges, there is need to understand the root cause of the COVID-19 as well as how to prevent future crises. At its core, COVID-19 is a direct manifestation of the collision between natural systems and human systems. Unplanned urbanization and the expansion of human settlements along with rampant deforestation and habitat degradation over the last half century has been unprecedented. Against this backdrop, humans are interacting much more closely with wildlife and creating opportunities for zoonosis hotbeds to erupt, such as the one the world is presently experiencing.
3. Based on this understanding, the fundamental solution to the COVID-19 crisis and its prevention is to promote transformational change of the human systems so that a balance between natural systems and human systems can be restored. Indeed, the GEF has been promoting the goal of systems change throughout GEF-7 so that humans can continue to prosper within planetary boundaries. COVID-19 simply strengthens our case and the need to accelerate the transformation process with much sharper focus on connectivity between natural systems and human systems and with a reaffirmed goal of restoring the integrity of ecosystems and rebuilding healthy natural systems.
4. While governments worldwide try to deal with the ongoing crisis and look for solutions to get their economies back on track, work on maintaining and restoring the health of our global environment has never been more important. While the needs of the post-crisis recovery will be varied among countries, the goal of this transition should be to achieve a sustainable and inclusive, resilient, low-carbon, low-polluting, nature positive and circular economy-based pathways for society that can withstand future shocks from climate change, natural and manmade disasters, and other global challenges. This transition path is referred to as the “Green Recovery”.
5. The GEF is responding to the COVID-19 crisis in a variety of ways. In terms of risk management, a dialogue was initiated with GEF Partner Agencies to examine how they have started to assess their portfolio of GEF projects to identify the risks associated with the COVID-19 crisis to different aspects of project design, implementation, and achieving of results. This dialogue and assessment will help identify a series of considerations that GEF agencies will have to address, related to the risks presented by the COVID-19 crisis and its aftermath, during the project preparation phase and in the final documentation submitted for CEO endorsement.
6. As these assessments are completed, there will be more clarity as to what types of projects might be at higher risk including across different geographies and contexts. Initial information point to issues that are emerging in projects that involve extensive stakeholder consultation, particularly those with strong participation of indigenous peoples and

communities. The agencies risk assessment tools and fiduciary risk assessment processes constitute key tools towards analyzing and developing an appropriate set of mitigation measures, as appropriate to the context of the project.

7. In terms of mitigating the direct causes and supporting a “Green Recovery”, it is important to note that many of the projects and programs included in this Work Program can and will respond to the potential of new zoonotic diseases emerging. These include the Global Wildlife Program which will increase the number of countries participating as well as finalize the design of the global coordination platform to address specific issues related to the zoonotic aspect of wildlife trade as well as provide support to governments to ensure continued ranger presence during the COVID-19 crisis. This Program can also help develop alternative approaches to local livelihoods given the almost total meltdown in the wildlife tourism economy in this part of the world. The GOLD+ program will also help to focus on the continued uncontrolled and unregulated small-scale gold mining at a time where this mineral’s price on global markets has spiked resulting in increased mining activity on the ground with the resulting mercury pollution. The comprehensive geographical coverage of the FOLUR Impact Program with four new countries joining for a total 27 countries around the world, will enable the program to work on building sustainable and resilient food systems that not only produce global environmental benefits, but also buffer local communities against food scarcity in time of crisis.

8. As GEFSEC continues to work on a set of response actions, an important initiative is being set up in the form of a COVID-19 Response Task Force to provide guidance on the immediate actions that the GEF can initiate to help mitigate and prevent the occurrence zoonotic diseases and other environmentally-driven crises of regional and global proportions. This early work will also help inform the discussions on the GEF-8 programming strategy that will need to continue delivering on GEF’s mission of protecting and restoring the health of the global environment, and by consequence, the safety net it provides to societies and economies.

9. As for the direct impacts of the COVID-19 on the formulation of this Work Program, it did not disrupt the identification, prioritization and development of projects and programs that much, as the concepts were advanced at the time COVID-19 became a global-scale pandemic – which does not mean their further design will be conducted without concern to what the crisis is doing with society and economies. Because of this momentum, and the continued hard work of all involved in country and within the GEF agencies, the process of submission, review, and composition of a work program for the June council meeting was able to continue almost normally over the past two months.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAM

10. The June 2020 Work Program contains 69 projects and programs for a total request of \$600.6 million from the GEF trust fund and \$52.1 million in associated Agency fees. This total of \$652.7 million represents 17% of the entire GEF-7 replenishment. The Work Program is accompanied by an indicative \$4.3 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is expected to be matched by \$6.7 in co-financing provided by other sources.

11. The June 2020 Work Program, the fourth in the GEF-7 replenishment cycle, marks the mid-point in programming for the 7th replenishment cycle. Of note at this half-way marks is the overall resource programming, including STAR and non-STAR funding, reaching 61.1%. This Work Program includes various strategic projects at the core of the GEF-7 programming strategies as seen below.
12. The Work Program includes the Common Oceans program, representing the second phase of the largely successful ABNJ (Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction) program. Common Oceans is a priority of the International Waters GEF-7 strategy, which will examine and strengthen the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
13. The Work Program includes the GOLD+ program aimed at expanding the investments started in GEF-6 to eliminate the use of mercury in the artisanal small-scale gold mining sector that is responsible for over 38% of all mercury emissions in the world.
14. The Work Program contains Addenda to the FOLUR Impact Program, to the Global Wildlife Program, and to the Electric Mobility Program.
15. The Work Program is presenting the second set of proposals seeking funding of \$59.1 million from the Non-Grant Instruments (NGI) window for blended finance. As in the previous Work Program, this call for proposals resulted in a significant demand coming from agencies, resulting in the selection of 4 highly competitive and innovative projects submitted for Council consideration.
16. The International Waters and the Chemicals and Waste focal areas are prominently figured in this Work Program with many important programs and projects, and their share of GEF-7 programming against their nominal allocations is now at or slightly above 50% at the mid-point of GEF-7.
17. This Work Program presented for Council consideration consist of all projects and programs that were technically cleared by the GEF Secretariat by the deadline.
18. If approved, a total of \$270.8 million from the Biodiversity (BD), Climate Change (CC), and Land Degradation (LD) Focal Areas will be programmed in this Work Program. The Work Program includes a request of \$122.4 million from the International Waters (IW) and \$136.4 million from the Chemicals and Waste focal areas. Finally, the Work Program also contains the second and final tranche of \$64.0 million for SGP.
19. If approved, 72 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 20 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 10 Small Island Developing states (SIDS).
20. The proposed Work Program is estimated to deliver results on all 10 core indicators and benefit more than 12 million local people in project areas.
21. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed Work Program, including

programming trends in the GEF resources relative to focal area strategies and objectives, distribution by regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements inherent in the programs and projects. The Council is requested to review and approve the Work Program for the total resources requested (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs, PFDs, and Non-expedited Enabling Activity).

KEY FEATURES OF THE GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

22. The Work Program presented here is requesting a total of \$652.7 million from all five focal area envelopes (Table 1) and from the NGI and SGP funding allocations.

Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the June 2020 Work Program

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ millions)			Percentage of Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing ¹	Agency Fees ²	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program	
Biodiversity	138.9	12.9	151.8	23.3%
Climate Change	38.3	3.5	41.8	6.4%
Land Degradation	70.5	6.6	77.2	11.8%
International Waters	112.1	10.4	122.4	18.8%
Chemicals and Waste	125.0	11.4	136.4	20.9%
NGI	54.2	4.9	59.1	9.0%
SGP	61.5	2.5	64.0	9.8%
Total	600.6	52.1	652.7	100.0%

23. Biodiversity is the focal area with the highest proportion of resources being programmed in this Work Program (23%). Additionally, International Waters and Chemicals and Waste also have high proportions of the programmed resources, allowing them to increase their overall GEF-7 programming which was behind other focal areas (19% and 21% respectively). Finally, resources programmed for NGI represent 9% of this Work Program and the SGP is using 10% of the resources of this WP.

24. This Work Program also includes the second phase of the Small Grants Program (SGP) as well as 2 country-based Small Grants Program projects requested by Mexico and Indonesia. The SGP second phase will include 110 eligible countries. The two stand-alone country projects are SGP graduated countries, with \$8.8 million deriving from their respective STAR allocations.

25. This work program includes four NGI projects which were selected following a competitive process in response to a call for proposals launched in early 2020. Six new projects

¹ Project financing excludes PPG funding and PPG Agency fee.

² Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

were submitted while two others were pending from the first Call for Proposals. Proposals submitted by the GEF secretariat were reviewed on the basis of the selection and eligibility criteria contained in the Call for Proposals, which include generation of GEBs and adherence to GEF-7 Programming Directions programming requirements. The selection process examined questions of scalability, financial sustainability and innovation potential of proposed projects. The review by the GEF Secretariat benefited from the independent review conducted by the GEF Advisory Group of Finance Experts (AGFE) that examined aspects related to the proposed financial structure, terms, conditions and governance arrangements for the deployment of the NGI instrument being sought. The result of this process was that four projects are recommended for approval in this Work Program, for a total of \$59.1million.

26. This Work Program contains two Programs, Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) Sector Plus - GEF GOLD+, and the Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Additionally, two Addenda to existing Programs are also presented here: the Global Wildlife Program, and the Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility. Collectively, these represent 18% of the entire Work Program (Table 2). The Work Program also contains an Addendum for the FOLUR Impact Program which represents 4% of the resources programmed. Finally, the four NGI projects represent 9% of all resources in this Work Program, the Small Grants Program (SGP) uses 10% of the programmed resources, while finally the 60 stand-alone projects (including the enabling activity) represent the remaining 59% of resources in this Work Program.

Table 2. GEF Resources Requested in the June 2020 Work Program

GEF-7 Strategy	Resources Requested (\$ millions)		Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program	Percentage of Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing ³	Agency Fees ⁴		
Programs excluding Impact Programs	107.6	9.7	117.3	18.0%
Impact Programs	26.2	2.4	28.6	4.4%
NGI	54.2	4.9	59.1	9.1%
Small Grants Program	61.5	2.5	64	9.8%
Stand-alone Projects	351.1	32.6	383.7	58.8%
Total	600.6	52.1	652.7	100.00%

27. The WP as presented encompasses the full scope of the GEF-7 Programming Directions

³ Project financing excludes PPG funding.

⁴ Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

as approved in June of 2018. The 69 programs and projects in this Work Program cover a wide range of themes to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-7 strategies including:

- (a) This Work Program includes an important priority program of GEF-7 for the Chemicals and Waste Focal Area, represented by the GOLD+ Program. The ASGM sector is the largest user and emitter of mercury into the environment, accounting for 38% of total annual anthropogenic mercury emissions. Efforts to reduce mercury use in ASGM are limited in large part by a lack of access to finance in the ASGM sector, preventing the uptake of sustainable mining technologies that would eliminate the use of mercury. This new GEF GOLD+ program proposes to address access to finance but in countries that either have non-formalized sectors or that have very nascent levels of formalization. Formalization along with access to finance and markets, and access to mercury free technology form the basis of transitioning away from the use of mercury in the ASGM sector. The work will build on past investment in the GEF-6 GOLD Program and will identify and support pathways to formalization at sub-national and national levels utilizing policy, legislative and institutional tools including for the first time using a jurisdictional/ landscape-based approach for achieving formalization in the target countries.
- (b) The Work Program also includes a major programmatic priority for the International Waters focal area on the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction. The Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) make up 40% of the surface of our planet, 64% of the surface of the oceans and nearly 95% of its volume. The biodiversity and ecosystems of ABNJ are subject to multiple anthropogenic threats, including overfishing, IUU fishing, pollution, habitat loss and degradation, and climate change impacts. The Program will promote more comprehensive processes and integrated approaches to the sustainable use and management of the ABNJ, building on the results and lessons of the GEF-5 ABNJ Program and complementing the ongoing efforts of various partners, parallel initiatives and political processes. This common ocean program will result in improved management of 12 million hectares of marine protected areas and move 943,000.00 tons of globally over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels.
- (c) The Food Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program was approved by the 56th Council in June 2019. The global program originally included 18 countries across five continents. An addendum to the Program adding 5 new countries was approved by the 57th Council in December 2019. This supplemental PFD Addendum is requesting approval for an additional four country projects in three continents—Guinea, Nicaragua, Kenya and Uzbekistan. The four new countries represent an important expansion in the coverage of globally important geographies and commodities building upon the 23 countries in the first and second round selection and contributing to both scale and sustainability. Adding Kenya in East Africa strengthens the program’s representation in that region with

coffee and maize as key commodities. The Kenya and Uganda country projects also now form a unique transboundary landscape (around Mt Elgon) in the portfolio. Inclusion of Guinea as a frontier palm country in West Africa complements the strong representation of countries in the region, including Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria, and targets a transboundary landscape that is shared with the FOLUR Liberia country project. Importantly, with Uzbekistan joining the IP, the geographic coverage of wheat production landscapes in Central Asia is improved with the linkage to neighboring Kazakhstan. With Nicaragua joining Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia as an IP country in LAC, the representative coverage of the mixed crop landscape of commodities and countries in Central America is more complete and stronger. The addition of the new countries also captures additional potential for private sector engagements, which will contribute to the FOLUR IP's reach and impact. With these additions, the FOLUR IP will include 27 participating countries.

- (d) Two other major programs are being expanded in this Work Program. First, the Addendum to the Global Wildlife Program is requesting approval of 5 additional Child Projects, bringing the total number of projects in the participating countries from 13 to 18. The projects included in this Addendum will: a) enhance the capacity towards human-wildlife coexistence and engage communities in practical measures to reduce poaching in Bhutan; b) reduce poaching and trafficking, and protect the habitats of the country's iconic wildlife (Malayan tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Banteng) in Malaysia; c) improve management effectiveness of the protected areas that remain the cornerstone for wildlife and wilderness conservation in Nigeria; d) reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trade by reinforcing the judiciary and building the capacity of a National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network in Pakistan; and e) development and implement integrated policy models to prevent- and pilot innovative Human Wildlife Mitigation schemes in South Africa. All these activities aim at protecting outstanding wildlife and some of the most imposing natural habitats in Africa and Asia, essential to sustain the livelihoods of the local communities. This program will be key to ensure that the GEF is responding to the more pressing needs of mitigating the COVID-19 impacts on the ground in these countries as well as integrating measures and actions that can help avoid future crises of this nature.
- (e) The Addendum to the Electric Mobility Program is requesting approval of an additional 10 Country Child Projects, bringing the total number of participating countries from 17 to 27. The inclusion of the proposed additional ten Child Projects will further strengthen the Program by broadening its geographic scope and increasing the breadth and depth of the lessons learned that will be generated. Notably, the Addendum will include a few countries with relatively high grid emission factors (such as South Africa and Indonesia), which will test solutions to link directly EV charging stations with clean energy sources, thus bypassing the need to wait for the main electric grid to decarbonize below a minimum threshold before appreciable net-positive emission reductions can be generated.

28. The NGI Program is submitting four innovative NGI projects to the GEF Council. These projects were selected after a competitive process in which the GEF Secretariat evaluated eight proposals of which six were new projects and two were not cleared in the previous call for proposals. Total financing across all these concepts amount to US\$ 122.8M. As a rule, GEF investment in blended finance structures is aimed at creating risk/return profiles that unlock additional private investment, while at the same time seeking innovative approaches that have good prospects of generating broader systemic transformation. The common feature of the four projects is their potential to transform industries, create novel financial products, or test new asset classes that are important to the future of the planet yet are challenging for financiers without GEF support. The proposed “IFC-GEF Greener Shipping Investment Platform” initially piloted by Maersk Tankers, Cargill Ocean Transportation and Mitsui, has the potential to transform one of the largest and most carbon-intensive industries towards a low-carbon future by accelerating the retrofitting of fleets to increase fuel efficiency. The “AGRI3 Forest Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture Fund for Developing Countries” will provide a global fund to de-risk, and therefore unlock, local financing for forest protection, reforestation, and sustainable land use through climate-smart agriculture. This fund, which has been co-founded by Rabobank, was designed as a novel “open architecture” financing vehicle that ensures collaboration with partner banks at country level to ensure local ownership and largest possible environmental impact. The “Wildlife Conservation Bond” seeks to create an innovative financial product that combines private, public, and philanthropic resources to unlock financing for the conservation of the black rhino in South Africa. If successful, this model can be expanded to other highly threatened species of global significance. Finally, the “Livelihood Carbon Fund 3” aims to show case that community-based nature-based solutions is an investable asset class that can be repaid by generating high quality, cost-effective certified carbon offsets.

29. The second and final phase of the SGP program in GEF-7 is being presented to council as part of this Work Program. The proposed project will continue to mobilize local actions by empowering local civil society organizations, and poor and vulnerable communities, including indigenous peoples and women and promoting innovative and scalable initiatives to address global environmental problems. Two additional SGP country projects are also presented to benefit Indonesia and Mexico. Collectively, this work will be very important to engage with local communities in this difficult COVID-19 crisis and hopefully be able to support these stakeholders as economies try to regain momentum.

30. The 5 focal areas are represented by fifty-nine stand-alone (excluding NGI and SGP) projects as described here:

- (a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amount to \$151.8 million and are programmed in 14 single focal area projects, 19 multi-focal area projects, and one program. Examples of BD focal area projects include work on sustainable financing of protected areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the management of invasive alien species in South Africa.
- (b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by two single focal area projects (including one Non-expedited Enabling Activity), two multi-focal area projects, and

one program for a total of \$41.8 million of the focal area resources. Investments will focus on the reduction of GHG emissions from the building sector in India by scaling up adoption of energy efficient cooling technologies, among other projects.

- (c) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by seven single focal area projects, 19 multi-focal area projects, and one program for a total of \$77.2 million. Projects include the integrated management of agro-ecosystems to reverse land degradation and improve local livelihoods, to enhancing ecosystem services of peatlands in Mongolia and the capacity of indigenous reindeer herders globally to reduce land degradation and improve the provision of ecosystem services and increase community resilience.
- (d) A total of \$136.4 million has been programmed from the Chemical and Waste focal area to six single focal area projects, three multi-focal area projects, and on program. Investments include the GOLD+ program that will build on previous investment in the artisanal small-scale gold mining sector to eliminate mercury from this economic sector. Also, projects will focus on mercury wastes in the chlor alkali sector in Mexico, and on reducing the use, release and exposures to CoCs (Chemical of Concerns) and POPs in the textile sector in Asia.
- (e) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$122.4 million and is represented in seven single focal area and six multi-focal area projects. This portfolio also includes a major priority of this focal area in GEF-7 on sustainably managing and conserving biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdictions in the marine realm. Finally, the Work Program will also include a project focused on integrated watershed management of the Putumayo-Içá river basin of South America as well as another focused on reducing pollution in the Black Sea.

STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-7 RESOURCES

31. The Work Program provides for a diverse programming of resources relative to GEF-7 allocations (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Table 3. Resources⁵ Programmed under GEF-7 by Focal Area

GEF-7 Focal Area/Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-7 Amount (\$ million)	Resources Requested for June 2020 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)	Total GEF-7 Resources Programmed (including June 2020 Work Program) Including Fees (\$ million)	Percent of Original Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-7
Biodiversity	1,292	151.8	798.0	61.8%
Climate Change	802	41.8	466.2	58.1%
Land Degradation	475	77.2	332.2	69.9%
Chemicals and Waste	599	136.4	324.9	54.2%
International Waters	463	122.4	234.2	50.6%
Non-Grant Instruments Program	136	59.1	94.6	69.5%
Small Grants Program	128	64.0	128.0	100.0%
Total Resources Programmed⁶	3,895	652.7	2,378.10	61.1%

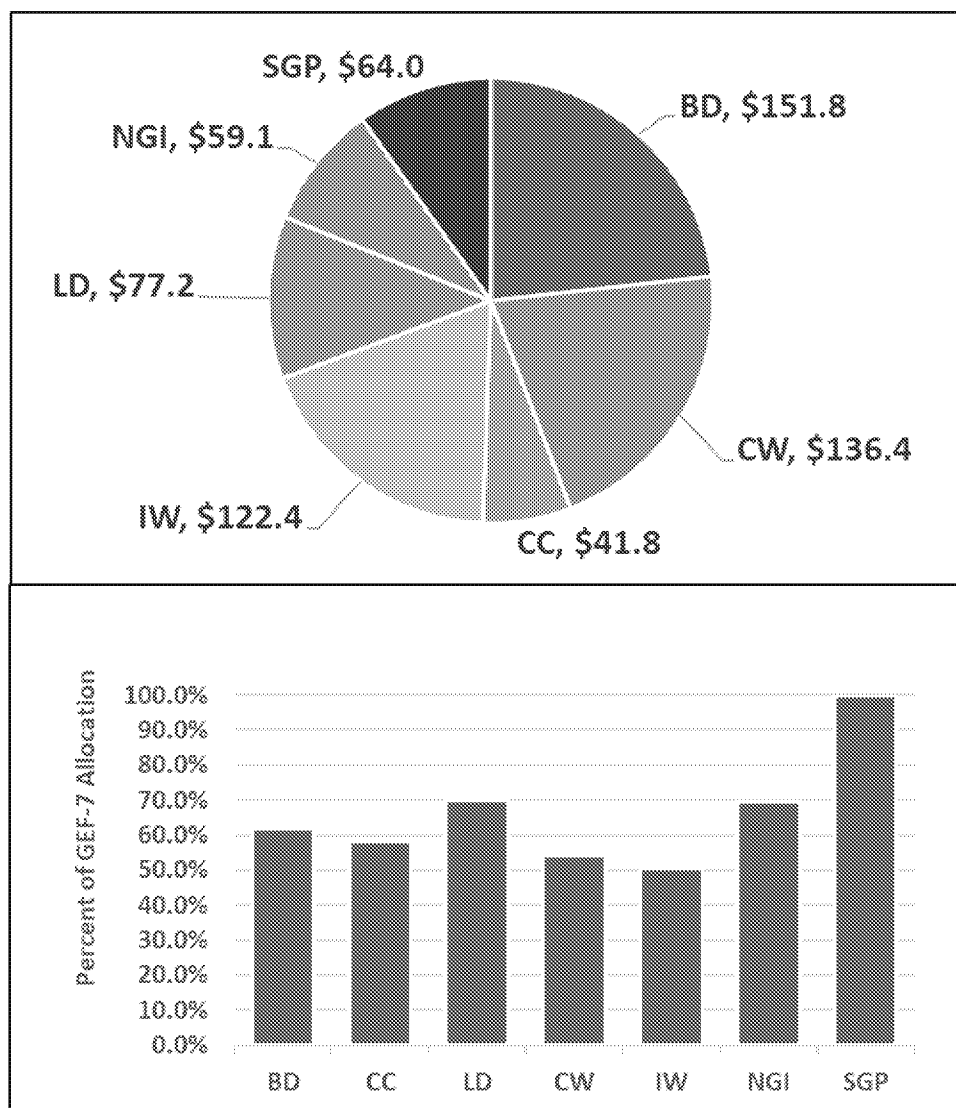
32. Overall, more than 61% of GEF-7 resources have programmed at the halfway mark in GEF-7. If this Work Program is approved as presented, all Focal Areas will have reached at least the 50% of programming in GEF-7, with some Focal Areas reaching over 60% and close to 70% in the case of Land Degradation. Almost 70% of the NGI funding allocation would also have been programmed, as well as the totality of the GEF-7 core SGP allocation.

33. Forty-nine recipient countries requested a total of \$255,645,183 (inclusive of fees) from their respective country allocations for projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas.

⁵ Funds for MFA projects/programs in this table were charged to the different focal areas based on their respective allocations in the project/program documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

⁶ The targeted allocations in GEF-7 in this table exclude the Country Support Program (\$21 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$151.9 million) which were all part of the total GEF-7 replenishment of \$4.052 billion.

Figure 1. Top: Resources Programmed under GEF-7 by Focal Area in the June 2020 Work Program. Bottom: % of Focal Area Resources Programmed to Date Against GEF-7 Allocations including June 2020 Work Program (in million \$)

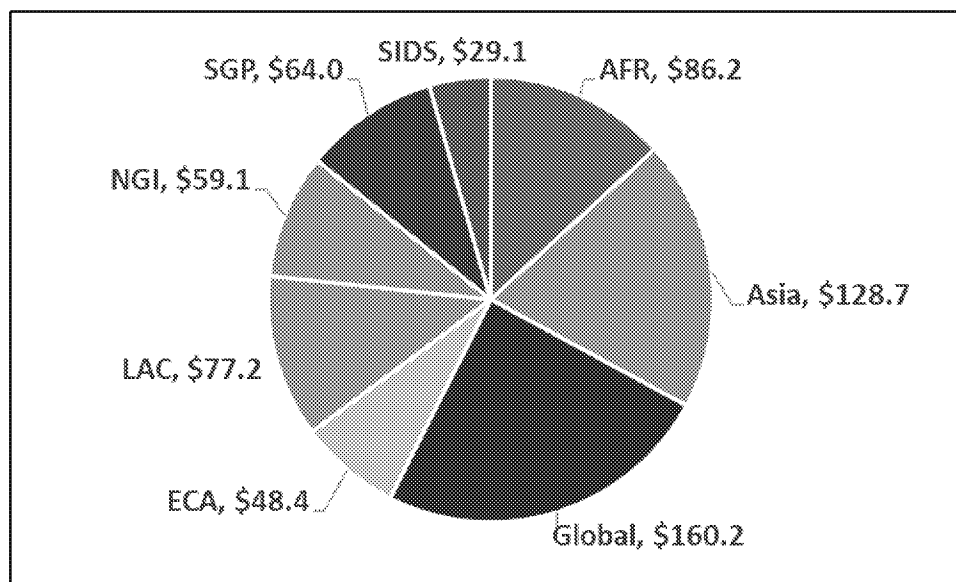


DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION

34. The regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed Work Program is shown in Figure 2. In all, 72 recipient countries will benefit from this Work Program, including 20 LDCs and 10 SIDS. Asia leads in this Work Program with \$128.7 million programmed. Africa and Latin America follow with \$86.2 million and \$77.2 million, respectively. Finally, ECA and SIDS follow with smaller amounts programmed (\$48.4 million and \$29.1 million). The resources programmed for global projects and programs includes all new program such as GOLD+ and Common Oceans, and addenda to existing programs, such as FOLUR and the Global Wildlife

Program, most of which are composed of country child projects using STAR allocations.

Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the June 2020 Work Program by Region (\$ millions)



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

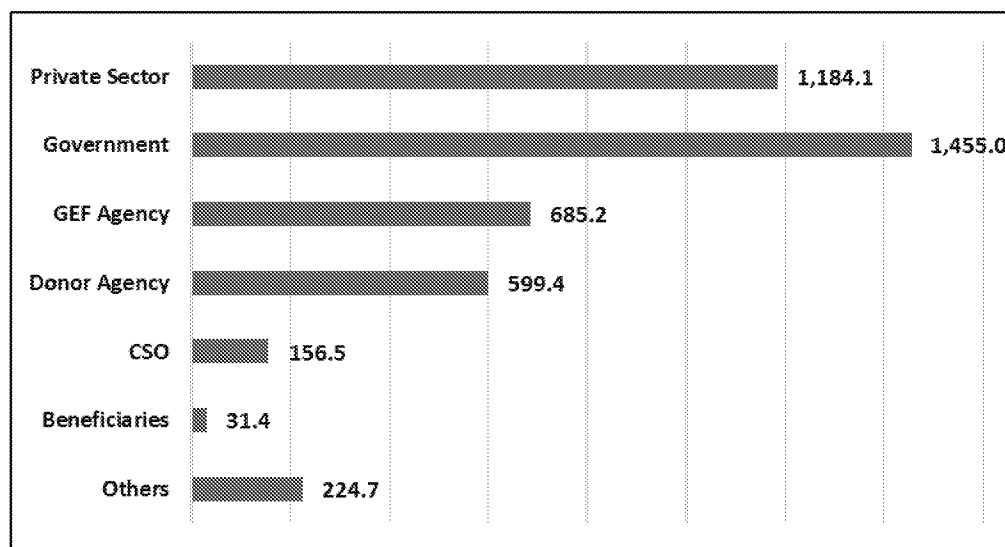
35. Fourteen of the 18 GEF Agencies are represented in the June 2020 Work Program (table 4). The UNDP has the highest proportion of resources programmed with 26.9%, followed closely by FAO (21.8%), The World Bank and UNEP have similar proportions (15.6% and 13.1 respectively), followed by UNIDO and CI, at around 7% each. Other agencies' shares vary from less than 1% to 3%. To date GEF-7, 16 of the 18 agencies have received resources. UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, and UNEP have received the highest proportion of GEF-7 resources, varying from 15% to over 30%.

Table 4. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the June 2020 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date (including June 2020 Work Program)

Agency	Resources Requested in June 2020 Work Program Including Fees		Total GEF-7 Resources Inclusive of June 2020 Including Fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB	7.9	1.2%	19.5	0.8%
AfDB	6.3	1.0%	31.4	1.3%
BOAD	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
CAF	0.0	0.0%	20.5	0.9%
CI	46.0	7.0%	120.3	5.1%
DBSA	5.1	0.8%	5.1	0.2%
EBRD	0.5	0.1%	21.6	0.9%
FAO	142.0	21.8%	367.4	15.5%
FECO	0.0	0.0%	1.9	0.1%
Funbio	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
IADB	4.6	0.7%	21.3	0.9%
IFAD	8.0	1.2%	18.8	0.8%
IUCN	17.6	2.7%	56.5	2.4%
UNDP	175.8	26.9%	720.3	30.3%
UNEP	85.3	13.1%	355.2	14.9%
UNIDO	49.0	7.5%	105.2	4.4%
World Bank	101.8	15.6%	472.8	19.9%
WWF-US	2.9	0.4%	40.5	1.7%
Totals	652.7	100.0%	2,378.2	100.00%

36. The Work Program totals \$ 4.3 billion of expected co-financing, or a ratio of 1:6.7. In terms of the type of co-financing, the “investment mobilized” co-financing category represents \$3.2 billion (74%) of the total co-financing, or an overall co-financing ratio of “investment mobilized” of 1:5.3 for the Work Program. The distribution by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from governments, the private sector, and GEF agencies (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Distribution of Co-financing in the June 2020 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ millions)

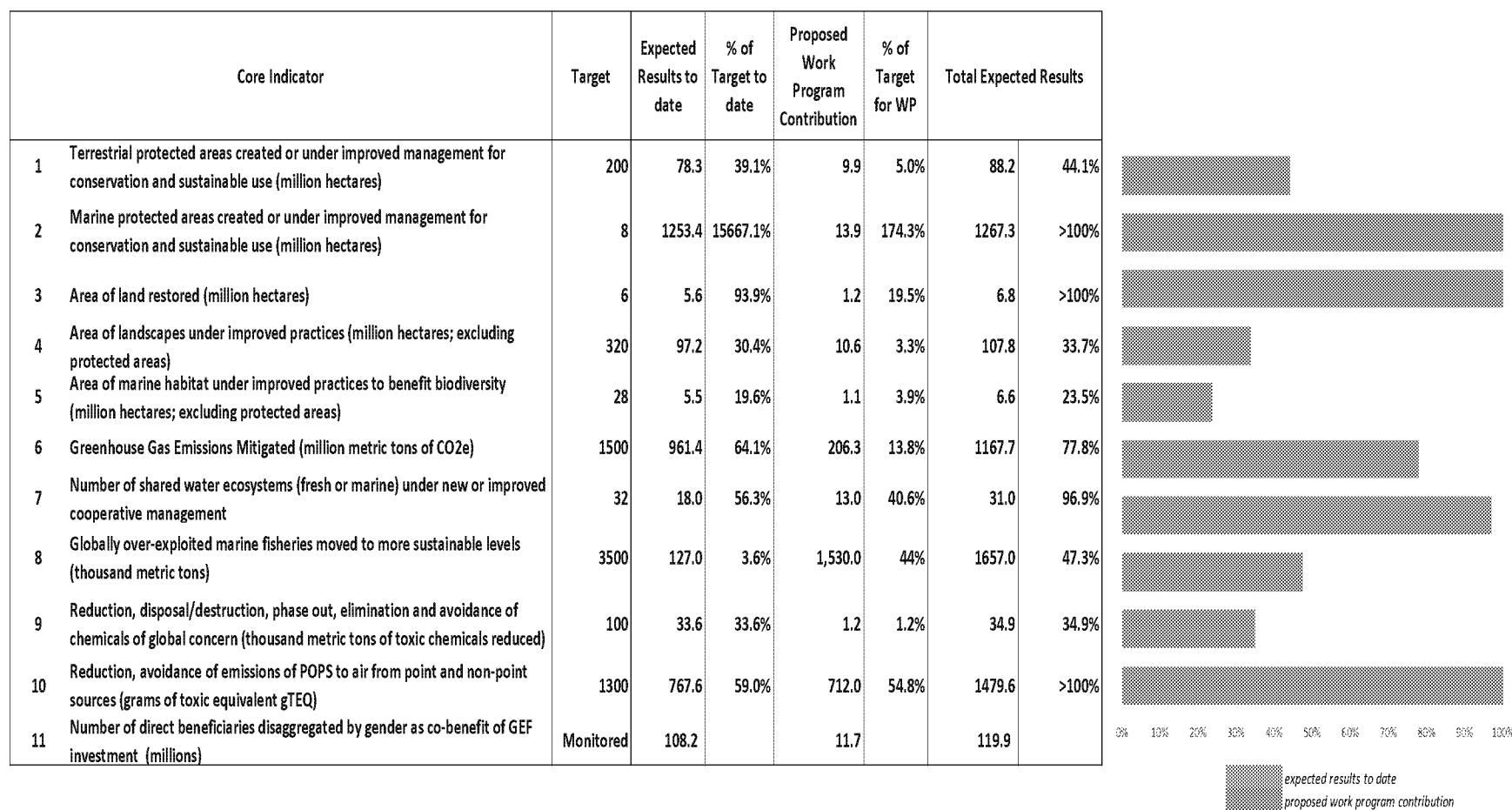


RESULTS AND IMPACT FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

37. The proposed Work Program will deliver a highly impactful set of results across all 10 core indicators and is projected to benefit a significant number of people in the countries where the GEF resources will be invested (figure 4). Overall, the Work Program will deliver significant results on indicators linked to International Waters and Chemicals and Waste, furthering their expected results closer to the GEF-7 goals. For International Waters, indicators 2 (marine protected areas), 7 (improved management of shared water ecosystems), and 8 (increased sustainability in fisheries) are benefiting significantly with this Work Program, with over 40% of each target being expected from the proposed projects and programs. For Chemicals and Waste, over 50% of indicator 10 (reduction and avoidance of POPs) is expected from this Work Program. Considering GEF-7 is now in its midpoint, the progress on delivering integrated results across all core indicators is more than satisfactory, although extra focus on the delivery against a few of the indicators will be made in the coming Work Programs. Finally, this Work Program is estimated to directly benefit close to 12 million people.

38. All full-sized projects considered gender dimensions in their initial design and most provided information on plans to incorporate gender assessments in project development. In addition, projects included measures to mainstream gender and 95% expect to address gender gaps such as (i) improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance; (ii) targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women; and (iii) contributing to equal access to and control of natural resources of women and men. Moreover, 90 % of the projects plan to develop sex disaggregated and or gender sensitive indicators and 87% already included estimated information on the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.

Figure 4. Delivery of Global Environmental Benefits against GEF-7 targets for Core Indicators in June 2020 Work Program⁷



WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Programs

GEF GOLD + Program

39. **Global, Bolivia, Congo, Ghana, Honduras, Madagascar, Nigeria, Suriname, Uganda.**

Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) Sector Plus - GEF GOLD + (GEF ID 10569). Lead Agency: CI. Other Implementing

Agencies: UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO. GEF Project Financing: \$43,832,830; Co-Financing:

\$202,668,755. Artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) is the largest global source of anthropogenic mercury releases into the environment with about 38% of total releases from a multitude of sites in over 70 countries (UNEP Global Mercury Assessment, 2018) , and accounts for about 15% of the world's annual gold production (Metal Focus, 2019) . It occurs almost entirely in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Mercury is often used in ASGM to help separate gold from sediments or ore using rudimentary processing methods.

40. During mining and processing activities by ASGM, mercury losses to the environment occur at two stages, during the amalgamation process and the amalgam roasting process. Due to poor mining practices in ASGM, mercury is released directly into the environment, contaminating air, land and soils. The uncontrolled loss of mercury, especially released from whole ore amalgamation in ASGM can travel long distances around the globe, contributing to global mercury pollution and contaminating the world's ecosystems and fisheries. Consumption of mercury-contaminated fish exposes communities to methyl-mercury, an organic form of mercury that bio-accumulates and bio-magnifies along the food chain.

41. There are on-going global efforts to reduce mercury use in the ASGM sector involving GEF and several multi-lateral, bilateral and private sector initiatives. In about 70 countries mercury is still the mainstream method ASGM uses to recover gold. A few successful mercury-free pilots have been carried out, though their upscaling has been limited in comparison to the scale of the global mercury release from the ASGM sector. It is estimated that nearly 100% of all mercury used in ASGM is released into the environment (Global Mercury Project, UNIDO 2007). The UNEP Global Mercury Partnership, estimates that the amount of mercury used by the sector annually is conservatively evaluated at 1,500 tons, making the ASGM sector the largest user and emitter of mercury into the environment, accounting for 38% of total annual anthropogenic mercury emissions to air (UNEP Global Mercury Assessment, 2018). Experts estimate that 12-15 million people are currently involved in the sector, of which 4.5 million are women and 600,000 are children.

42. Efforts to reduce mercury use in ASGM have provided insight into the major barriers preventing the uptake of sustainable mining technologies and practices: a) informality b) a lack of access to finance in the ASGM sector c) low technical capacity in countries to support formalization and mercury reduction d) Lack of a holistic approach and regional coordination

43. The majority of the sector are either informal or illegal so while the sector produces about 15% of gold annually, the sector is outside of the formal economy which means even if mercury free technologies can be introduced miners would be unable to access formal sources of finance to change their production methods to non-mercury. In GEF 6 the GEF funded the GEF GOLD program that seeks to address the barriers to access to finance in 8 countries that are already on a pathway to formalizing their ASGM sector.

44. This new GEF GOLD+ program proposes to also address access to finance but in countries that either have non-formalized sectors or that have very nascent levels of formalization. Formalization along with access to finance and markets, and access to mercury free technology form the basis of transitioning away from the use of mercury in the ASGM sector. This work in this next phase of the work started in GEF GOLD will identify and support pathways to formalization at sub-national and national levels utilizing policy, legislative and institutional tools including for the first time using a jurisdictional/ landscape-based approach for achieving formalization in the target countries.

45. This program will continue to build a strong knowledge practice so that best practices developed in these 8 countries along with the existing 8 in first GEF GOLD program will build the basis for future interventions in other countries so that work to phase out mercury can be achieved.

46. The program also continues to strengthen private sector engagement by bring more gold into formal supply chains. It is expected that with a larger percentage of gold from ASGM entering the formal supply chains that a critical triggering point will be reached that will accelerate the transformation sector to mercury free and formal. At the end of the program and through replication due to the move towards formalization and access to finance the program projects that it will have eliminated the use of 280 tons of mercury and directly benefitted 69,500 people of which 50% women and 50% men.

Commons Oceans Program

47. **Global.** *Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction* (GEF ID 10548). Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNEP; Project Financing: \$26,719,744; Co-financing: \$264,446,227. This program will contribute to the sustainable use of ABNJ natural living resources and strengthened biodiversity conservation in the face of a changing environment. The Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) make up 40% of the surface of our planet, 64% of the surface of the oceans and nearly 95% of its volume. The biodiversity and ecosystems of ABNJ are subject to multiple anthropogenic threats, including overfishing, IUU fishing, pollution, habitat loss and degradation, and climate change impacts. The Program consists of five child projects – two global projects that will promote sustainable management of tuna and deep-sea fisheries, a third project that seeks to build capacity to improve cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination on key ABNJ issues at global level, a fourth project that examines geographically focused multi-sectoral governance and a fifth project that will ensure effective coordination, communication, partnerships, lesson learning and knowledge management between the other child projects and support innovative

financing initiatives for sustainable use of ABNJ resources across the Program. This common ocean program will, among others, improve management of 12 million hectares of marine protected Areas and move 943,000.00 tons of globally over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels. Furthermore, it will promote more comprehensive processes and integrated approaches to the sustainable use and management of the ABNJ, building on the results and lessons of the GEF-5 ABNJ Program and complementing the ongoing efforts of various partners, parallel initiatives and political processes.

FOLUR Impact Program Addendum 2

48. **Global, Kenya, Guinea, Uzbekistan, Nicaragua.** *Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program 2nd Addendum* (GEF ID: 10576). Agency: FAO; GEF Program Financing: \$26,200,000; Co-financing: \$213,685,000. This Impact Program was approved by the 56th Council in June 2019. The global program originally included 18 countries across five continents. An addendum to the Program adding 5 new countries was approved by the 57th Council in December 2019. This supplemental PFD is requesting approval for an additional four country projects in three continents—Guinea, Nicaragua, Kenya and Uzbekistan (see map below). Through the PFD addendum, an additional \$28,558,000 of GEF resources is requested (including agency fees). This would bring the cumulatively total of GEF financing for the FOLUR IP to \$335,055,726 and the cumulatively total of projected co-financing to 2,729,077,390. The design, component structure and the objective of FOLUR IP in the addendum remains the same as that of the approved PFD.

49. The objective of the FOLUR IP is “to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value and supply chains at scale.” The FOLUR IP outlines how GEF-7 financing will support a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. The IP will build a global coalition that engages key stakeholders in the major food systems and supply chains, including existing platforms such as the Food and Land Use coalition (FOLU), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Consumer Goods Forum, Bonn Challenge and others, to work collectively with countries toward achieving sustainability.

50. The four new countries represent an important expansion in the coverage of globally important geographies and commodities building upon the 23 countries in the first and second round selection and contributing to both scale and sustainability. Adding Kenya in East Africa strengthens the program’s representation in that region with coffee and maize as key commodities. The Kenya and Uganda country projects also now form a unique transboundary landscape (around Mt Elgon) in the portfolio. Inclusion of Guinea as a frontier palm country in West Africa complements the strong representation of countries in the region, including Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria, and targets a transboundary landscape that is shared with the FOLUR Liberia country project. Importantly, with Uzbekistan joining the IP, the geographic coverage of wheat production landscapes in Central Asia is improved with the linkage to neighboring Kazakhstan. With Nicaragua joining Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Colombia as an IP country in LAC, the representative coverage of the mixed crop landscape of commodities and

countries in Central America is more complete and stronger. The addition of the new countries also captures additional potential for private sector engagements, which will contribute to the FOLUR IP's reach and impact. With these additions, the FOLUR IP will include 27 participating countries.

Kenya

51. Kenya is among the leading producers in Africa and the world in several commodities, including Coffee, where it is 4th in Africa and 6th in the world. However, this production system has led to encroachment on natural ecosystems, loss of biodiversity and reduced ecosystem services. By joining the FOLUR IP, Kenya intends to address the drivers of these negative outcomes and governance barriers to achieve secure ecosystems and livelihoods. The project will build a foundation for an integrated, sustainable agricultural production system with multiple socioeconomic and broader benefits. It has a transnational link to the work proposed by the FOLUR Child Project in Uganda, targeting the landscapes and counties around the Mount Elgon region, where coffee, sugar cane and tea are the main cash crops in a wider landscape that produces 40 percent of the country's maize. The main focus will be unsustainable coffee value chains and maize production systems. Applying a landscape and integrated landscape approach across actors and counties will have benefits in reducing the pressures and encroachment on critical landscapes. The project will focus on ensuring deforestation free coffee production as well as enhancing sustainability in the production of maize so that smallholders will have reduced incentive to encroach on the natural forest areas.

Guinea

52. Guinea is now among the top-20 world exporters of palm oil fruit, and increasingly linked to the emerging regional market. More land is expected to fall under palm oil cultivation, putting more forest at risk. Guinea's project aims to take on the deforestation and land degradation threats that are impacting the country's soil fertility and biodiversity – linked to the production of staple crops and export commodities, including palm oil. It is one of the few in the FOLUR IP that focuses on a "frontier" landscape where opportunity exists to pre-empt expansion and get ahead of commercial commodity-driven forest loss. Targeting selected landscapes in both Guinea forest region and part of upper Guinea with key BD hotspots and 3 biosphere reserves facing clear evidence of environmental threats, the project will adopt an integrated landscape management approach for economic, social and environmental benefits that will directly contribute to the 3 IP objectives. It will promote a more efficient value chain and deforestation free commodity production and restoration. The project also proposes to work on key issues of primary importance in frontier landscapes, including work on land concession policy, high conservation value areas, and harmonization of national policies.

Uzbekistan

53. Uzbekistan is Central Asia's largest importer and second largest wheat producer after neighboring Kazakhstan, which is part of the FOLUR IP, also with a focus on wheat. Wheat is crucial for food security and for local livelihoods. Production has increased by more than 700 percent in the last 20 years. This project is particularly relevant and timely with the government's effort to restructure the wheat sector and create opportunities for

transformational change that reduce the cost of environmental externalities in this production system. These include severe ground water depletion, watershed degradation, leaching of salt and salinization of soil and reduction of other ecosystem services, which are particularly important for the rural communities. The target landscape accounts for 27 percent of wheat production area in the country. The project will engage with private investors in several key wheat clusters on adoption of agricultural and environmental reforms. It will directly benefit small farmers and will engage both public and private stakeholders to address underlying drivers of unsustainable production including, scaling up green value chains and smart farming practices, and leading to significantly reduced environmental impacts. Through restoration of degraded ecosystems, Integrated Land Management and sustainable production at the producer level of the value chain, the project has potential to deliver GEBs at scale, including conservation of watersheds in key biodiversity areas. Uzbekistan's participation in the FOLUR IP presents a strategic opportunity to harness the government's drive toward a market-oriented economy for wheat, along with a strategic engagement with the Kazakhstan FOLUR country project.

Nicaragua

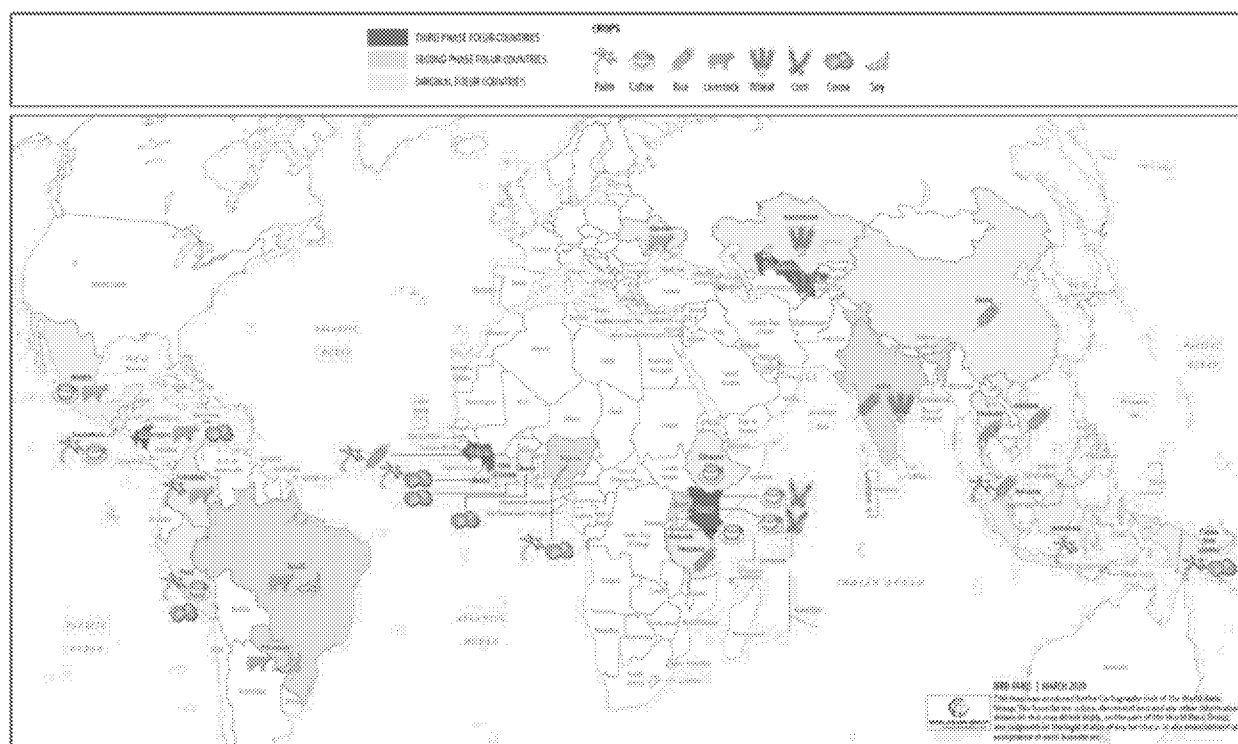
54. With Nicaragua's focus on Cocoa and Beef the project fits well into the FOLUR cluster of Latin American multi-crop countries (Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala). Nicaragua is the thirteenth largest producer of fine cocoa in the world and production is growing. It is also the leading exporter of beef in Central America, with export value equivalent to 82 percent of the total in the region. Cocoa and livestock production contribute to the economy and jobs, but the expansion of the agricultural sector is driving forest loss and declines in key ecosystem services which ultimately impact the resilience of production systems. The project targets 3 regions most suitable for expansion of cocoa production, including conservation areas and connectivity zones of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor which has endemic and endangered species, high carbon stocks, and high potential for avoidance of GHG emissions. The country project aims to align and harmonize national policies and improve landscape production practices, through incentives for ecosystem services and support for comprehensive Sustainable Landscape Management practices - including degraded landscape restoration. The project will promote innovative approaches, including packages of economic incentives such as trust funds and improved access to markets and green investment funds, aiming to transition to more intensive and sustainable production systems, genetic improvements, and lower emissions.

55. With the inclusion of these four countries, the FOLUR Impact Program would directly engage 27 countries across 8 commodities and 5 continents. These countries were selected on the basis of their strong alignment with the program vision and their high potential to generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) through investments in promoting transformational change. The Impact Program will help participating countries meet the growing demand for increased crop and livestock production, while reducing the risk of further expansion of farmland, overexploitation of land and water resources, and inefficient practices that lead to deforestation, biodiversity loss, land degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions. Transformative impacts on food systems will be achieved through scaling up the best practices in value/ supply chains for the major food crops and agricultural commodities, influencing

markets to increase the share of sustainably produced food crops, and agricultural commodities accessing these markets, and engaging policy makers, financiers, and private value chain actors to adopt policies, governance structures, and practices that are demonstrably environmentally sustainable.

56. The key additional aspects of the Addendum are as follows:

- Revised Program Targets
 - Indicator 3, Area of Land Restored: Increase by over 83,000 ha to a total of more than 2,387,000 ha
 - Indicator 4, Area of landscapes under improved practices: Increase by more than 1,134,000 ha to a total of over 42,954,000 ha
 - Indicator 6, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated: Increase by 16.7 million tCO₂eq to a total of 304.6 million tCO₂eq
 - Indicator 11, Direct Beneficiaries: Increase by 105,000 to a total of more than 7,105,000
- Revised GEF-7 financing
 - This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at \$28,558,000 (GEF grant amount: \$26,200,000 and Agency fee: \$2,358,000).
- Revised Co-financing
 - Additional co-financing resources in support of the Program objectives proposed to be mobilized are estimated at \$213,685,000.



Global Wildlife Program Addendum

57. **Global, Bhutan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Africa.** *GEF -7 Global Wildlife Program -Addendum* (GEF ID 10561); Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$ 16,922,937; Co-financing: \$ 108,210,738. The Global Programme was originally approved by the 56th Council in June 2019. This supplemental PFD is requesting approval of 5 additional Child Projects, bringing the total number of projects in the participating countries from 13 to 18. The GEF Project Financing being requested is \$108,210,738 bringing the total GEF resources under this Programme to \$125,133,675. The total co-financing expected for the PFD Addendum is \$108,210,738 which brings the total co-financing of the Programme to \$591,501,798. The addendum reflects the increase in GEF-7 resources to be programmed and reports on the incremental information (financial and core indicator targets) relevant for the new participating countries. The Programme's design and component structure on this Addendum are consistent with the original PFD and the objective remains to "Promote wildlife conservation and crime prevention for sustainable and resilient development". The projects included in this Addendum will: a) enhance the capacity towards human-wildlife coexistence and engage communities in practical measures to reduce poaching in Bhutan; b) reduce poaching and trafficking, and protect the habitats of the country's iconic wildlife (Malayan tiger, Bornean Orangutan and Bornean Banteng) in Malaysia; c) improve management effectiveness of the protected areas that remain the cornerstone for wildlife and wilderness conservation in Nigeria; d) reduce poaching and illegal wildlife trade by reinforcing the judiciary and building the capacity of a National Wildlife Crime and Trade Monitoring Network in Pakistan; and e) development and implement integrated policy models to prevent- and pilot innovative Human Wildlife Mitigation schemes in South Africa. All these activities aim at protecting outstanding wildlife and some of the most imposing natural habitats in Africa and Asia, essential to sustain the livelihoods of the local communities.

58. The key additional aspects of the Addendum are as follows:

- Revised Program Targets
 - Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under Improved Management effectiveness: Increased 3,131,100 hectares to a total of 29,751,203
 - Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified): Increased 733,762 hectares to a total of 3,458,587 hectares.
 - Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment. Increased by 330,700 to a total of more than 821,188
- Revised GEF-7 financing
 - This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at \$18,446,000 (GEF grant amount: \$16,922,937 and Agency fee: \$1,523,063).
- Revised Co-financing

- Additional co-financing resources in support of the Program objectives proposed to be mobilized are estimated at \$108,210,738

Electric Mobility Program Addendum

59. **Global, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Albania, Grenada, Indonesia, Philippines, Jordan, South Africa, Tunisia.** *Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility – Addendum* (GEF ID 10544); Agency: UNEP, ADB, UNDP, EBRD, UNIDO, DBSA; GEF Project Financing: \$20,118,605; Co-financing: \$218,792,961. The Global Programme was originally approved by the 56th Council in June 2019. This supplemental PFD is requesting approval of additional 10 Country Child Projects, bringing the total number of participating countries from 17 to 27. The GEF Project Financing being requested is \$20,118,605, bringing the total GEF resources under this Programme to \$50,137,922. The total co-financing expected for the PFD Addendum is \$218,792,961, which brings the total co-financing of the Programme to \$651,881,552. The addendum reflects the increase in GEF-7 resources to be programmed and reports on the incremental information (financial and core indicator targets) relevant for the new participating countries. Additional resources are also being requested for the Global Child project. The Programme's design and component structure on this Addendum are consistent with the original PFD and the objective remains to "support countries to design and implement electric mobility programs as part of an overall shift to sustainable, low carbon transport sector."

60. The key objectives of this program are to de-risk investments in electric vehicles through demonstration projects that strengthen developing country experience with e-mobility and facilitate learning, while raising awareness of the multiple benefits of accelerating the electrification of the transport sector. The Program is designed to focus on all road transport modes - including two and three wheelers, cars, buses and trucks – and aims to achieve such objectives through a mix of bottom up and top-down approaches.

61. At national level, each Child Project will include a mix of tailored policy support and technology demonstration activities which are designed to address local barriers, taking into account national circumstances and needs. At global level, five *Global Thematic Working Groups* (WGs) will gather information from market actors and policy makers involved in design, testing and deployment of e-mobility solutions to distill best practices and lessons learned and make them available to the participating countries. Four WGs were previously approved on Light Duty Vehicles (LDV), Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV), Charging Infrastructure and Grid Integration, and Batteries. The Program Addendum will make resources available for an additional WG on Electric 2 & 3 Wheelers (previously included within the LDV WG) and will add second-generation trolley buses to the scope of the existing HDV WG.

62. Furthermore, recognizing the need to overcome financing barriers and identify viable investment and business models, the Program also establishes four *Regional Support and Investment Platforms*. These Platforms will provide technical and investment support to the in-country child projects and develop regional communities of practice. Three Platforms were approved as part of the original PFD for Asia & the Pacific, Africa and for Latin America &

Caribbean, hosted respectively by the Asian Development Bank, UN Environment and the Mario Molina Center in Chile. The Program Addendum will add a new Platform for Central and Eastern Europe, West Asia and the Middle East, which will serve the six participating countries within this region. It is worth noting that the Platforms will be open for the participation of other self-funded countries and cities with an interest in introducing and scaling-up electric mobility, and that projects under the GEF Sustainable Cities Impact Programme, which incorporate components on electric mobility, will also be invited to join in the work of the Platforms.

63. The inclusion of the proposed additional ten Child Projects will further strengthen the Program by broadening its geographic scope and increasing the breadth and depth of the lessons learned that will be generated. Notably, the Addendum will include a few countries with relatively high grid emission factors (such as South Africa and Indonesia), which will test solutions to link directly EV charging stations with clean energy sources, thus bypassing the need to wait for the main electric grid to decarbonize below a minimum threshold before appreciable net-positive emission reductions can be generated.

64. The key additional aspects of the Addendum are as follows:

- Revised Program Targets
 - Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated: increase by 29.7 million tCO₂eq (5.8 million direct and 23.9 million indirect) to a total program amount of 97.3 million tCO₂eq (39.6 million direct and 57.7 million indirect).
 - Indicator 11, Direct Beneficiaries: Increase by over 390,000 to a total of more than 700,000.
- Revised GEF-7 financing
 - This supplemental PFD is requesting additional and incremental GEF-7 resources estimated at \$21,929,280 (GEF grant amount: \$20,118,605 and Agency fee: \$1,810,675).
- Revised Co-financing
 - Additional co-financing resources in support of the Program objectives proposed to be mobilized are estimated at \$218,792,961.

Non-Grant Instruments Projects

65. **NGI. *Wildlife Conservation Bond***; (GEF ID 10330). Agency: WBG; GEF Project Financing; \$13,761,468; Co-financing: US\$ 163,000,000. This project is focused on addressing major challenges for financing conservation and proposes an innovative financial product that combines private, public and philanthropic resources to unlock private finance to the conservation of the black rhino in South Africa. The project builds on existing conservation efforts in two priority sites Addo Elephant National Park and Great Fish River Nature Reserve, and product development under the US \$4.5 million Rhino Impact Investment Project funded by the GEF, The Royal Foundation, UK Aid and the Zoological Society of London. The WBG will issue a five-year bond for US\$ 150 million and the bondholders (private finance institutions)

agree upfront to forego all periodic coupons that the WBG bond would have paid to finance directly the conservation initiatives in the two identified parks. The bondholders hence become direct co-financiers of the conservation efforts in the two parks of South Africa, and in return, they can be compensated with a contingent success payment if Rhino population grows in the two parks. The source of that contingent success payment is GEF NGL funding. The project will result in 154,141 ha of terrestrial protected areas for conservation, approximately 104 additional rhinos in these parks (equivalent to 1.9% of the current global black rhino population) and will potentially create a new asset class o mobilize institutional investors financing to conservation.

66. **NGI. AGRI3 Forest Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture Fund for Developing Countries** (GEFID 10497). Agency: Conservation International; GEF Project Financing: US\$ \$13,761,468; Co-financing US\$ 146,000,000. This project seeks to create a de-risking fund that will incentivize commercial lenders in developing countries to provide agricultural loans that include investment in forest protection, reforestation and sustainable land use through climate smart agriculture. These types of investments are usually perceived as highly risky by local lenders as borrowers require new technologies, longer maturities and additional technical capacity. To unlock financing at local level, AGRI-3 will provide guarantees and subordinated debt to local lenders and capacity building provided by the Dutch Government to support pre-investment and post-investment capacity development. The project is expected to generate multiple environmental benefits which include land degradation, biodiversity and climate change mitigation. In countries where the GEF Impact Program “FOLUR” is active, synergies will be explored. At least 18.4 million tCO₂eq will be avoided while at least 91,000 ha of land will be restored, and 650,000 ha will result under improved management

67. **NGI. IFC-GEF Greener Shipping Investment Platform** (GEF ID 10501). Agency: WB; GEF Project Financing: \$13,500,000; Co-financing: \$142,500,000. This project will establish a financing platform aiming to accelerate the retrofit of fleets to increase fuel efficiency and has the potential to transform one of the most carbon intensive industries towards a sustainable, low-carbon future. The project will address three barriers hindering investments into low-carbon, fuel efficient technologies specific to shipping industry: first it will solve the split incentive barriers between ship owners and charterers to pursue energy efficiency measures; second, it will provide a de-risking structure that enables initial anchor investors to test the financing model and third, it will unlock and scale up available private sector financing for greener shipping. In recognition of the vital role that private sector financing must play to decarbonize the shipping sector, International Maritime Organization has expressed support for this project. The project is expected to result in 1.8 million tCO₂eq in direct GHG emission reductions and 18.6 million tCO₂eq in indirect GHG emission reductions.

68. **NGI. Livelihoods Carbon Fund 3 (LCF3)** (GEF ID 10500). Agency: Conservation International; GEF Project Financing: US\$13,761,468; Co-financing US\$111,031,000. This project will build an innovative investment model that invests in community-based solutions to restore natural ecosystems (NBS) and establishes agroforestry and regenerative agriculture systems in developing countries, with a view of generating high quality, cost-effective certified carbon

offsets for climate-responsible corporates. The fund invests directly into carefully selected projects instead of buying carbon assets already issued by third parties on the secondary market. Carbon offsets will be verified by Gold Standard and Verra, the leading assurance services providers in the market, thus ensuring the environmental integrity of the scheme. The investment strategy places local communities at its center, as the key actors of the management and conservation of local natural ecosystems. LCF3 aims to showcase NBS as a new investable asset class and the GEF early stage equity share will play a decisive role to remove barriers for private financial investors and unlock capital at scale. The Fund investment model enables financial investors to monetize returns through a carbon offset mechanism offered to participating corporate investors. The project will result in at least 65,460 ha of degraded land being restored of which 16,500 will be wetlands. It will also result in 22,490 ha of land to be placed under improved management practices. The GHG emission reduced or avoided are expected to be equivalent to 20 million tCO₂eq. However, as the GEF a will be repaid in cash after the carbon credits are sold, these mitigation outcomes will not be accounted for against the GEF-7 corporate targets to avoid double-counting.

Stand-Alone Projects

Biodiversity

69. **Bosnia and Herzegovina.** Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership with Private Sector (GEF ID 10344). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,640,000; Co-financing: \$18,176,839. The project has the objective to improve protected area management leading to a better biodiversity status through strengthened resilience of key biodiversity values. The project will offer a sustainable alternative to the current functional model for the national protected area system, aiming to reduce newly emerging climate change threats to key biodiversity values and providing for sustainable management options and increased funding for protected areas. The project will conduct a climate threat assessment covering the entire protected area system in the country to identify the key climate impacts on biodiversity and developed adequate response scenarios. The project will also develop and test mechanisms for increased revenues from sustainable tourism and provide tools and instruments aimed at diversifying and improving the sustainable tourism options in targeted protected areas. Public-private partnerships will be developed to boost income streams from legal natural resource use activities. The project will improve management on 56,000 ha of protected areas, bring 500 ha of wetlands under restoration, and directly benefit 315,000 people.

70. **Thailand.** *Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors.* (GEF ID 10390) Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$3,137,671; Co-financing: \$28,000,000. This project will strengthen the conservation of globally significant biological diversity in Thailand's forests, outside of protected areas, with a focus on four landscape complexes in northeastern and eastern Thailand, building on existing experiences and best practices in the country and incorporating tools and techniques developed by FAO. The project has four components: Policy, planning and institutional framework for improved

forest landscape management; Biodiversity objectives mainstreamed into managed natural forests outside protected areas; Biodiversity objectives mainstreamed into management of private land in forest complexes; and Project management, coordination and knowledge management. The project will also consider the effects of climate change on biodiversity and local livelihoods as changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events are expected to exacerbate biodiversity loss and pose challenges including reducing food security, which, in turn, places additional pressure on biodiversity and livelihoods. Project results include: 1,365,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices outside of protected areas; 1,781,089 tCO₂eq (direct) and 25,000 direct beneficiaries.

71. **Samoa.** *Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources* (GEF ID: 10410). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,502,968 Co-financing: \$20,000,000. This project will equip and empower local communities to safeguard Samoa's indigenous species, natural ecosystems and food production systems from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and unsustainable land use practices. The project will have components on enhancing institutional and technical capacity in safeguarding indigenous species, natural ecosystems and production systems from IAS; demonstrating integrated management of catchments from ridge to reef to safeguard indigenous species, natural ecosystems and food production systems from IAS and unsustainable land use practices; and gender mainstreaming and knowledge management. The IAS work includes establishing management and control systems that will provide biomass for the energy plant supported under GEF-6, which will support the long term sustainability of these activities. The GEF project will target catchments of high biodiversity value to implement this approach, which can be scaled up to the many other catchments in the country. This project will result in the improved management of 5,676 hectares of protected areas (5,495 ha terrestrial and 181 ha marine), improved management of productive lands and seas for biodiversity of 59,804 hectares (including 15,553 ha of terrestrial KBAs and 5,292 ha of marine KBAs), improved policy and strategies to address invasive species, and the restoration of 100 hectares.

72. **Indonesia.** *Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use in Indonesia* (GEFID 10511). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$6,192,694; Co-financing: \$58,578,224. The project objective is to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant crop diversity, in the wild and on-farm, originating in Indonesia, through sustainable practices and improved capacities, a strengthened enabling environment, and the development of long-term incentive mechanisms. The outcome of the project is improved *in situ* and on-farm conservation and sustainable use of globally important crop diversity in Indonesia, through improved conservation practices, a strengthened enabling environment, and the development and demonstration of long-term incentive mechanisms. The five target crops to be addressed within the project are of global and national significance. These species, identified as priority crops by the Ministry of Agriculture, are also identified under the Vavilov centre of diversity 7A: Rice (*Oryza* spp.), Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), Yam (*Dioscorea* spp.), Cloves (*Syzygium aromaticum* syn. *Eugenia aromatic*), and Nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*). Target sites have been selected for their diverse landscapes and are representative of the three ecoregions of Indonesia. Central Kalimantan (Lamandau, Seruyan and Kapuas Districts), Central Java (Klaten,

Blora, Magelang Districts), North Maluku (Tidore and Bacan Islands). The project is expected to contribute to effective in-situ conservation of over 1,300,000 ha of rice, taro, yam, clove and nutmeg varieties through farmer management and their wild relatives in different parts of Indonesia and reach 20,000 beneficiaries.

73. **Papua New Guinea.** Enabling sustainable production landscapes in Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Provinces for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being (GEF ID: 10515) Agency: FAO/UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,463,097 Co-financing: \$52,650,000. This project will bring important innovations in the recognition and support for community based protected areas. The project will also work on improving sustainable supply chains for agricultural productions, such as coffee, which are quite challenging currently. Low production values help drive people to deforest up steep slopes, resulting in both biodiversity and ecosystem service losses. When combined with conservation support, this can help alleviate poverty while supporting preventing deforestation. This project will support the creation of 10,000 ha of new terrestrial protected areas and improved management of 274,998 ha of existing terrestrial protected areas. It will support the restoration of 800 ha of target forested area for high biodiversity and support mainstreaming biodiversity across 190,000 ha of productive lands. As a result, it will reduce CO2 emissions by 1,316,073 metric tons.

74. **South Africa.** Capacity strengthening for management of invasive alien species in South Africa to enhance sustainable biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement (GEF ID 10524). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Finance \$3,411,644; Co-financing: \$22,583,294. The project aims at strengthening the national capacity to implement South Africa's National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plan (NISSAP). The GEF funds will be used to address some of the key gaps in managing of the the first three stages of invasion (introduction, establishment and expansion) through a combination of species-based, area-based and pathway-based approaches. The project will also improve the management of Prince Edward Islands Special Nature Reserve (33,400 ha) by supporting the eradication of the house mouse (*Mus musculus*) from Marion Island and implementing biosecurity protocols to prevent future introductions. By doing this, the project will contribute to improving the conservation status of several threatened seabird species in the Southern Ocean, including protecting nearly half of the world's population of Wandering Albatrosses (VU). Furthermore, the project will seek to reduce the impact of eight Category 1b plant invasive species over a total area of at least 300,000 ha.

75. **Pakistan.** *Strengthening Community-managed Protected Areas for Conserving Biodiversity and Improving Local Livelihoods in Pakistan* (GEF ID 10529). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing \$ 2,338,356; Co-financing: \$ 11,760,000. This project aims at strengthening Community-Managed Protected Areas (CMPA) in Pakistan through improved governance and integrated natural resources in the mountain landscapes of Gilgit-Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab regions. The project will result in the co-management system of 15 community-managed Protected Areas covering 600,000 ha. and 9 new Community Managed Protected Areas covering an area of approximately 100,000 ha. Besides, co-management of two Government managed Protected Areas will be introduced by developing and implementing harmonized management plans over an area of about 83,000 ha, one in Punjab and another in

Gilgit-Baltistan. The project will contribute to conservation of biodiversity of global significance, including populations of a number of rare and endangered species namely, Snow leopard (VU), Kashmir Musk Deer (EN), Wooly Flying Squirrel (EN), Ladhak Urial (VU), Punjab Urial (VU) and other species such as Flared-horned Markhor, Marco Polo Sheep, Himalayan Lynx, Blue Sheep, Brown Bear, Indian wolf and Himalayan Ibex.

76. **Seychelles.** *Prioritising Biodiversity Conservation and Nature-based Solutions as Pillars of Seychelles' Blue Economy* (GEF ID: 10535) Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,955,023 Co-financing: \$21,029,711. This project will conserve globally significant biodiversity through effective management of Seychelles' Marine Protected Areas system and the promotion of nature-based solutions as pillars of the Blue Economy. The project will do this by: strengthened strategic, political and institutional framework and capacity to implement Seychelles' MSP and govern the expanded MPA system; expansion and strengthened management of four priority conservation sites; innovative nature-based solutions support livelihoods and sustainable development in 3 sites; and improved sharing of information among stakeholders and partners to strengthen ownership and management of natural resources. This project incorporates innovation and sustainability in a variety of ways, including engaging private resorts and fishers' associations as key partners in the management and conservation of important sites. The project will support the creation of 281 ha of new marine protected area to protect important coral reefs. It will also improve the management of 2,499 ha of marine protected areas and mainstream biodiversity in 433 ha of marine area.

77. **Philippines.** Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines (GEF ID 10536); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,639,726; Co-financing: \$16,079,500. This project will address underrepresentation of marine conservation areas (MCAs) designed to conserve globally significant marine wildlife in the Philippines. It will create 166,619 ha of new MCAs and establish a Marine Wildlife Protected Area network spanning ca. 190,000 ha in three priority sites for marine turtles, cetaceans, dugongs, rays and whale sharks. It will improve practices for conservation and sustainable use beyond the boundaries of protected areas, investing in interventions designed to achieve behavioral change and provide biodiversity-friendly livelihood opportunities. The project will also strengthen policies, institutional mechanisms, and capacities at local, regional and national levels, thereby fast-tracking its replication and the proper integration of wildlife in the management of relevant MPAs throughout the Philippines.

78. **Mexico.** *From Bait to Plate: Strengthening Sustainable Fisheries to Safeguard Marine Biodiversity and Food Security* (GEF ID: 10540); Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$9,005,609; Co-financing: \$40,320,567. The objective of this project is to ensure the conservation of marine ecosystems and biodiversity and secure the sustainable livelihoods of fishing communities through innovative fisheries co-management approaches in three priority seascapes. The project approach is based on the understanding that in order to be successful, co-management schemes must respond to the diverse needs of fishing communities at specific sites, they must rely on effective institutional arrangements, sufficient information for decision-making, and

mechanisms for social participation, and they must be coupled with sustainable livelihoods alternatives in order to keep future fishing effort within sustainable levels. In addition, the project will focus on the co-management of fisheries in seascapes that include various forms of protected status (National Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures) and to use ecosystem-based management strategies in order to generate benefits for both biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods and economies. By managing fisheries in an integrated manner across different protected sites, the project will provide an opportunity to align and integrate the conservation approaches of CONANP (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas) and the fisheries production orientation of CONAPESCA (National Commission of Fisheries and Aquaculture) while also piloting ecosystem-based fisheries management at a larger scale than previous programs in Mexico, which will create valuable models and lessons learned and also provide new incentives and justification to make changes in the country's existing fisheries policy and regulatory framework. The global environmental benefits that will be produced by the proposed project include: (i) 399,114 hectares of terrestrial conservation areas and 1,597,751 hectares of marine conservation areas under improved management, including the conservation of globally relevant biodiversity; (ii) 925,031 hectares of productive seascapes under improved management practices; and (iii) 25,104 metric tons reduced catch of globally over-exploited marine fisheries.

79. **Maldives.** *Conservation of Atoll Ecosystems through an effectively managed national protected area Estate (CATENATE)* (GEF ID: 10542) Agency: IUCN; GEF Project Financing: \$2,110,358 Co-financing: \$7,500,000. This project will safeguard nationally and globally significant coral reef biodiversity and associated ecosystems through a resilient network of equitably and effectively managed protected and conserved areas in the Maldives. The project will develop improved protected area network governance mechanisms, including piloting and codifying for formal recognition diverse classifications of protected areas and supporting local governance of those areas. The project will then pilot more community-based approaches to PA management at Shaviyani Farukolhu, which is one of 15 protected areas in the largest coral atoll in the world and an important site for threatened species. At the same time, the project will support various conservation-friendly livelihood initiatives related to tourism, agriculture, and fisheries to help diversify economic opportunities in the area while supporting sustainability. The project will improve the management of 15 protected areas (442 hectares of terrestrial area and 8,867 ha of marine area) and mainstream biodiversity in the management of 3,522 ha of marine area.

80. **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.** *SVG: Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Strengthening Project* (GEF ID: 10549) Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$3,652,968 Co-financing: \$7,350,000. This project will build upon previous GEF projects and the Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project to strengthen the management of coastal and marine eco-systems of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The project will support the: institutionalization of coastal and marine ecosystem management; application of a participatory ecosystem-based framework to effectively plan, manage, finance and monitor compliance in target environmentally sensitive coastal and marine sites; and associated knowledge and data management. This project will support the management of existing and newly established

marine protected areas that lacked the resources to support their full implementation as part of a larger holistic marine spatial plan. The project will also explore options in sargassum management, which is a challenge faced across the Caribbean. The project will support the improved management of 4,000 hectares of marine protected areas and the improved management for biodiversity of 12,000 hectares of marine area.

81. **Regional, Botswana, Congo, Mozambique.** The deployment of EarthRanger, a data visualization and analysis software to strengthen Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Africa's National Parks (GEF ID 10551). Agency: CI; GEF Project Financing \$2,407,360; Co-financing: 2,527,500. This project aims at delivering the installation and operation of EarthRanger technologies in at least two protected areas totaling 2.5 million hectares in three countries participating in the Global Wildlife Program (GWP): Botswana, Mozambique and Republic of Congo. Earth Ranger is a real-time situational awareness software program that enables and capacitate improved Protected Area management to collect, integrate and display all historical and up to minute data available to allow managers and rangers to take immediate, proactive actions to prevent and mitigate threats including poaching. The technology is robust, user-friendly and able to absorb multiple data inputs as new sensor and tracking technologies emerge. This project will fund the capital expenditure required to equip the selected protected areas and will act as proof of concept within the public sector to demonstrate the considerable value-add of technology to improve protected area management effectiveness.

82. **Colombia.** Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in the Tourism Sector of the Protected Areas and Strategic Ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina Islands (GEF ID: 10578). Agency: WWF-US; GEF Project Financing: \$2,652,294; Co-financing: \$19,199,542. The objective of the project is to promote biodiversity conservation mainstreaming in the tourism sector in the Archipelago through the design and implementation of participatory governance models and effective policies, management of tourism impacts on key ecosystems and species, and transforming existing local tourism activities into culturally-rich and biodiversity friendly and sustainable products. The strengthening of capacities and the inter-institutional articulation with the small-scale private sector, as well as the first-hand knowledge of the impacts produced by tourism on biodiversity, will allow informed decision-making and the participatory implementation of measures for the effective management of ecosystems and their respective conservation. Likewise, the support and strengthening of biodiversity friendly and culturally-rich local tourism initiatives - based on the principles established by the national government regarding green businesses - will promote a change in the local tourism sector towards one that not only has an impact on conservation but also is an agent of change that can be used in favor of biodiversity. The global environmental benefits of the project will be 108 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; 11,817 hectares of marine protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, and 4,363 hectares of landscapes under improved practices to benefit biodiversity.

Climate Change

83. **India.** *Accelerating adoption of super-efficient technologies for sustainable thermal comfort in buildings in India* (GEF ID 10370). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,416,210; Co-financing: \$94,050,000. The project will support reduction of GHG emissions from the building sector in India by scaling up adoption of energy efficient cooling technologies. It aims to adopt a comprehensive approach of harmonizing policies related to building codes, cooling and energy efficiency, and supporting pilots and market incentives for acceleration of innovative super energy-efficient and zero Global Warming Potential (GWP) cooling applications. The project will facilitate coordination between institutions, establish partnerships with private sector and create consumer awareness to adopt climate friendly technologies to meet rapidly increasing cooling demand. The project will establish linkage with global accelerator platforms such as SE4ALL, Building Energy Accelerator Platform, Global Cooling Prize and Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program for experience sharing and global upscaling of innovative technologies and business models. The project is expected to reduce 4.1 million tons of GHG emissions and also tackle growing heat island effect in built environment in cities. The project is directly aligned with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and will complement government's efforts under the Montreal Protocol to phase out high GWP refrigerants.

Land Degradation

84. **Tuvalu.** *Integrated Agro-ecosystem Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Climate Resilience in Tuvalu* (GEF ID 10517). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$2,365,753; Co-financing: \$6,265,000. This project seeks to reverse land degradation, enhance local livelihoods and increase climate resilience through an integrated agro-ecosystem approach in all the islands of Tuvalu, which is also an LDC. It will strengthen the enabling framework for implementation of integrated agro-ecosystem approach and LDN, including incorporating these principles into the National Food Security Policy. Key field level interventions will include implementation of integrated agro-ecosystem approach using participatory mechanisms and focused on sustainable land management, improved soil and water management and assisting with improved livelihoods through value chain strengthening. The project will also work towards establishing LDN target monitoring and reporting mechanisms as well as document and share best practices and lessons learned on the integrated agro-ecosystem approach with other countries in the Pacific. The project aims to restore 150ha of degraded agricultural land; improve the management of 650ha land through SLM, which together represent 31% of the total land area of the country and cover all of the islands of Tuvalu. Additional benefits include mitigating the equivalent of 160,000 tCO₂eq over the project lifetime and direct benefits 1050 persons including small holder farmers.

85. **Jordan.** Achieving land degradation neutrality targets through restoration and sustainable management of degraded land in Northern Jordan (GEF ID 10528). Agency; FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$4,000,000; Co-financing: \$26,000,000. The project seeks to support the national efforts to implement LDN national targets through SLM, forest management,

rehabilitation and improved productivity of rangeland and bare land, in the Ajloun, Mafraq and Irbid Northern Governorates. The project will work on strengthening of the enabling environment for land degradation neutrality planning and monitoring by improving the land use planning and monitoring framework and mainstreaming LDN in national policy/regulatory and institutional frameworks. Demonstrating the LDN approach and scaling out SLM practices and approaches in selected landscapes in the Irbid, Mafraq and Ajloun Governorates, will assist in restoring 2,750ha of degraded agricultural land, forests and grasslands and improve the management of 15,000ha land. The project will also engage in knowledge management by documenting lessons learned on mainstreaming LDN and SLM in land use plans, national policies and ensure a functioning LDN reporting system, to enable scale up of the LDN approach. The project will also deliver climate co-benefits by mitigating the equivalent of 1,347,905 tCO₂eq and directly benefit 12,500 persons. In addition, Jordan is one of over 120 countries that have voluntarily committed to set LDN targets under the UNCCD and this project will assist in achieving these targets.

86. **China.** *Degraded Natural Forest Use Land Restoration and Management in Typical Water and Solid Erosion of China* (GEF ID 10533). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,986,758; Co-financing: \$27,330,000. The project has the objective to mainstream Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) for improving flows of ecosystems services of degraded Natural Forest Use Land (NFUL) in soil erosion-prone regions of China. The project will introduce and promote new concepts and best management practices to accomplish widespread restoration and improved management of degraded NFUL to protect landscapes in typical soil erosion regions of China, through a multi-level governance and landscape approach. The new concepts will include upgrading of monoculture to mixed forest, planting of mixed forest on bare land, assisted natural regeneration, and the establishment of forest corridors between patches of natural forest. The project will guide, enhance and innovate the National Forest Protection Program (NFPP) as well as contributing to the United Nations strategic plan for forests (2017–2030), the Bonn Challenge, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030). Novel restoration techniques will be incorporated into policy and ensure that these techniques will be implemented through a substantial up-scaling process across Western China. Furthermore, new financing mechanisms will channel funds to local level NFUL restoration initiatives/engagements will be adopted. The project will generate global environmental benefits through bringing 424,000 ha of degraded forest land under restoration, sequester 10.4 million tCO₂eq, and will directly target 30,000 beneficiaries.

87. **Mauritania.** *Development of an integrated system to promote the natural capital in the drylands of Mauritania.* (GEF ID 10444). Agency: IUCN; GEF Project Financing: \$3,913,626; Co-Financing: \$20,200,000. The project aims to improve rural communities' livelihoods in the Wilayas of Adrar, Inchiri and Dakhlet Nouadhibou in Mauritania through sustainable land restoration and management. The project will also enhance capacities of local communities to adopt drought smart land management practices and financing strategies. The project is designed to support the institutional framework on SLM and LDN, implement ecosystem restoration solutions, and develop financing strategies for scaling up. The proposed project will particularly work with the National Centre for Drylands, CNOEZA, to increase their capacity for

evidence-based decision making in arid ecosystems and develop synergies with various stakeholders. The project includes a strategy for gender, marginalized people, and the private sector to boost private investments for SLM and value chains of specific products from drylands. The project targets 9,000 ha of SLM in the Banc d'Arguin National Park, 70,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, out of protected areas, and will benefit to 5,460 people in a region where the population density is very low, under 15 inhabitants per km².

88. **Global, Mongolia.** *Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders* (GEF ID 10545). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,757,991; Co-financing: \$20,000,000. The project has the objective to develop the capacity for enhancing ecosystem services of peatlands in Mongolia and the capacity of indigenous reindeer herders globally to reduce land degradation and improve the provision of ecosystem services and increase community resilience. The main premise of the project is that in order to sustain ecosystem services of peatlands and reduce land degradation, sustainable peatland management must be mainstreamed into policy frameworks and sectoral policies, and nomadic herders capacitated to contribute to sustainable land management. This will be supported by generating knowledge and managing data on peatlands so that sustainable peatland management activities can be adequately implemented, reported and monitored. Nomadic herder communities' capacities will be enhanced so that these communities participate in rangeland management processes and indigenous knowledge becomes part of sustainable landscape management approaches. Cross-community exchanges at global scale will further facilitate dissemination of project's good practices, lessons learned on herders' contribution to sustainable landscape management globally so that the project's best practices will be replicated at global scale. The project will generate global environmental benefits through bringing 20,000 ha of land under sustainable management, sequestering 600,000 tCO₂eq, and targeting directly 14,000 beneficiaries.

89. **India.** Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in select districts of northwest India by contributing towards the Mahatma Gandhi Green Path (MGGP) Legacy Initiative (GEF ID 10555). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,682,872; Co-financing: \$53,845,000. The project has the objective to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN) along a "Green Path" covering the degraded transitional zone of Northwest India through policy improvements, operationalized multi-stakeholder partnerships and technical support for avoiding, reducing and reversing land degradation on forest, agricultural and pastoral lands. The area of the path will extend an average of 60 km on either side of the median and will run through 24 districts in three states, in Gujarat, Haryana, and Rajasthan. The multiple regulatory and provisioning ecosystem services to be strengthened by the project include carbon sequestration, improved water quality and flow (including groundwater resources), biodiversity conservation, improved soil health and provisioning of food, fuelwood, fodder and non-timber forest produce. GEF funds will also be contributing to the Government's commitment to establish a Centre of Excellence for South-South cooperation on sustainable land use management, including capacity building, dissemination of best practices and learning. The project will generate global environmental benefits by restoring 174,000 ha of dryland landscapes, bringing additional 404,000 ha of production landscapes under sustainable management, sequestering 9.8 million

tCO₂eq, and directly targeting 180,000 beneficiaries.

90. **The Gambia.** *Integrated Landscape Management Gambia Project, INLAMAG* (GEFID 10572). Agency: IFAD; GEF project financing: \$4,708,582; cofinancing: \$28,200,000. The project aims to address the challenges of land degradation in The Gambia, particularly those linked to deforestation, poor soil management and constraints of alternative and diversified livelihood incomes. The project proposes a comprehensive approach for LDN in the country: setting up the enabling environment for SLM and LDN mainstreaming into land-use planning, implementing an integrated and participative landscape approach, and promoting SLM and Climate Smart Agriculture for improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management. This project built on lessons from a past IFAD project and was designed with cofinancing from the Resilience of Organizations for Transformative Smallholder Agriculture Project (ROOTS, \$28.2 million), financed by IFAD and AFD. The project will deliver multiple global environment benefits based on 36,500 ha of land under improved management in contribution to the nation's 109,900 ha LDN target (33.5%), including 3.1 million tCO₂e calculated on a 20-year period, and benefiting to 15,200 people.

Chemicals and Waste

91. **Global, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Ukraine.** *The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme* (GEF ID 10353). Agency: UNIDO. GEF Project Financing: \$12,600,000; Co-Financing: \$89,697,521. This project seeks to incubate and accelerate the adoption of green chemistry to find sustainable solutions for several chemicals in key manufacturing sectors including textiles and plastics. This project can transform these sectors so that they are not only free of toxic substances, but as a result of designing out these toxic chemicals the materials can more easily be recovered and recycled. This project if properly coordinated with other GEF investments that support moving towards a circular economy can have far reaching benefits as the project will seek to remove toxic chemicals from materials that cannot be recycled or recovered as a result of the inclusion of these harmful chemicals. This project represents a significant step forward for GEF investments in chemicals and wastes as it moves to the start of the supply chain of several materials, such as plastics and textiles to design out the use of toxic chemicals that prevent the safe end of life management of them. Poor end of life management results in the emissions of POPs and mercury. The project will significantly advance the ability to move towards a circular economy but making these materials recoverable and recyclable since they will be designed without toxic chemicals which would prevent their reuse. The project is expected to avoid over 2 million tons of materials and products that contain 785 tons of POPs and will directly benefit 1300 people.

92. **Viet Nam.** *Reduce the impact and release of mercury and POPs in Vietnam through lifecycle approach and Ecolabel* (GEF ID 10519). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,600,050; Co-financing: \$28,550,000. The project seeks to protect human health, environment and promote sustainable production and consumption through the reduction of the use of POPs, new POPs and mercury and the release of POPs, U-POPs and mercury throughout the entire lifecycle in key industrial sectors supported by EcoLabel system, Green

Financing and Procurement mechanisms. The project is structured around four Components that will result in avoidance of 30,000 tons of POPS/Hg containing materials and approximately 35 tons of chemicals of global concern along with 1.6 million direct beneficiaries as co-benefit of GEF investment.

93. **Regional, Asia/Pacific, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Viet Nam.** *Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector* (GEF ID 10523). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$8,850,000; Co-financing: \$45,000,000. The project aims to achieve significant reductions in the use, release and exposures to CoCs (Chemical of Concerns) and POPs in the textile sector. The project will work at facility, national government, and global levels to scale up approaches that are already working within certified voluntary schemes. Through support under this project, participating countries will have a set of effective instruments to assess and manage chemicals manufactured by the chemical industry and used in the textiles sector in an environmentally sound manner. This will enable and strengthen national capacities to comply with requirements under the Stockholm Convention on current and future POPs and to proactively prevent contamination by and harmful impact on human health from other priority CoCs used in the textile sectors, as well as businesses' (including SMEs in the selected countries) capacities to develop eco-innovative strategies that cut across the textile value chain, to contribute to a circular economy.

94. **Mexico.** *Eliminate mercury use and adequately manage mercury and mercury wastes in the chlor alkali sector in Mexico* (GEF ID 10526). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing \$12,000,000; Co-financing: \$129,700,000. This project will eliminate mercury use and manage mercury and mercury wastes in the chlor alkali sector in Mexico. Chlor alkali is an industrial process key for chlorine production. Older chlor alkali facilities use mercury cells containing large amounts mercury. Under the Minamata Convention countries are required to discontinue mercury use in this sector, and mercury free technology is commercially available. The project will support the decommissioning and conversion of the two remaining mercury chlor alkali facilities in Mexico and ensure the stabilization, treatment and disposal of excess mercury and contaminated materials from the two plants. As this is the first chlor alkali project supported by the GEF, it will create important knowledge and communication materials for other countries to address their chlor alkali sectors. The project will address 145 metric tons mercury, 53,700 metric tons mercury contaminated material, and 43,186 tons CO₂e.

95. **Regional, Lesotho, Madagascar, South Africa.** Promotion of circular economy in the textile and garment sector through the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Lesotho, Madagascar and South Africa (GEF ID 10543). Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$7,400,000; Co-financing: \$45,000,000. This project will aim to strengthen the sound management of industrial chemicals and their wastes through better control, and reduction and/or elimination in the abovementioned countries to promote circular economy in the textile garment sector. Furthermore, the use of POPs will be prevented by promoting the environmentally sound management (ESM) of POPs and waste through the introduction of BAT/BEP measures to protect human health and the environment. The project will establish regional cooperation and network for information exchange and experience sharing as well as

regional and inter-regional knowledge management.

96. **China.** *Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Iron and Steel Industry* (GEF ID 10564). Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$25,000,000; Co-Financing: \$175,000,000. The emissions of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants result from several industrial processes and sectors including the iron and steel sector. China is both the largest producer and consumer of iron and steel in the world. Global crude steel production in 2018 was 1.88 billion tons, of which over 50%, 0.93 billion tons, were produced in China. In China due to the sheer size of the iron and steel industry the global environmental benefits expected to accrue from the proposed project are significant. The total releases of PCDD/Fs in exhaust gas from iron ore sinter plants in 2016 was estimated at approximately 1,522 g toxic equivalents (TEQ), and at 363 g TEQ from electric arc furnaces. The estimated impact at the end of the project is a globally significant reduction of 318 g TEQ of annual releases of dioxins, with further reduction after project closure expected through sector and nation-wide replication. To put things into perspective, annual emissions of dioxins from all primary metals industry in the United States amount to 632 g TEQ, as reported through the Toxics Release Inventory. The target set for this project addresses 24% of the core indicator 10. The project proposes to select several enterprises with which to work directly with to reduce emissions and use the knowledge gained to replicate to other enterprises. The demonstration enterprises will be selected through open and transparent calls for proposal, with one enterprise at least selected before CEO endorsement based on criteria to be developed during project preparation. The participating enterprises will have to demonstrate good environmental and social management practices. The additional level of pollution control supported by the project is not expected to lead to increased product market price but may rather increase operating costs; the project therefore is not expected to confer a direct competitive advantage to the participating enterprises. The estimated impact at the end of the project is a reduction of 318 g TEQ of annual releases of dioxins, with further reduction after project closure expected through sector and nation-wide replication. The target set for this project addresses 24% of the core indicator 10. This project will benefit 46,000 beneficiaries.

International Waters

97. **Regional, Cambodia, Viet Nam.** *Enhancing Sustainability of the Transboundary Mekong River Delta Aquifer* (GEF ID 10520). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$ 15,000,000; Co-financing: \$ 66,000,000. The lower section of the Mekong River Basin is underlain by a major transboundary aquifer system shared by Cambodia and Viet Nam which connects two ecosystems of global environmental significance and socio-economic importance: the Tonle Sap area and the Mekong Delta. The proposed GEF IW project, therefore, seeks to strengthen environmental sustainability and water security in the Lower Mekong Basin by understanding the functioning of the entire Cambodia-Mekong River Delta transboundary aquifer and its interactions with surface waters and ecosystems, and enhancing national and transboundary governance. The project will place emphasis on the enhancement of aquifer recharge, pollution reduction, and optimization of groundwater withdrawals through five components: (i) strengthening transboundary cooperation including joint fact finding and information

exchange; (ii) enhancing groundwater recharge; (iii) supporting innovative solutions to optimize groundwater use, reverse salinization trends and increase resilience to climate change; (iv) reducing agri-pollutants contamination of ground and surface waters; (v) and contributing to protecting groundwater dependent ecosystems.

98. **Regional, Uruguay, Brazil.** *Binational and integrated water resources management in the Merín Lagoon Basin and Coastal Lagoons* (GEF ID 10550); Agency: FAO; GEF Project financing: \$4,850,000; Co-financing: \$77,113,000. This project will strengthen public and private sector capacities in Brazil and Uruguay for joint and integrated water resource management (IWRM) in the Merín Lagoon Basin, Yaguaron River and Coastal Lagoons, with emphasis on the sustainable and efficient use of water, preservation of ecosystems and their services, and adaptation to climate change, through the development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme. Binational cooperation in the basin (governance) has a long history of institutionalization through the Brazil-Uruguay Joint Commission for the Development of the Merín Lagoon Basin. The proposed investment will strengthen capacities in Brazil and Uruguay for joint and integrated management of fisheries and water resources in the wider Yaguarun River and Merín Lagoon Basin and Coastal Lagoons, with emphasis on the sustainable and efficient use of water, preservation of ecosystems and their services, including adaptation to a changing climate.

99. **Regional, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro.** *Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Program* (GEF ID 10553). Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$8,000,000; Co-financing: \$128,400,000. This project forms part of the larger Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Program (SDIP), which supports integrated water cooperation, by investing in infrastructure improvements and complementary measures that take into account the current and expected impact of climate change. Specifically, the GEF project intends to address the climate change-exacerbated risk of floods and droughts, thus increasing the resilience of the targeted areas' economic activities and residents to these threats. Given the basin's transboundary nature, this will be achieved by supporting coordinated development and management of shared water resources across countries in the basin. The integrated management and development approach as part of the SDIP program will promote the coordinated and multisectoral planning and utilization of water and related resources of the Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors in order to maximize economic and social benefits, without compromising the sustainability of these vital natural resources.

100. **Regional, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay.** Transboundary cooperation for the conservation, sustainable development and integrated management of the Pantanal - Upper Paraguay River Basin (GEF ID 10554); Agencies: IADB, UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$8,190,000; Co-financing: \$128,572,500. This project will be delivering a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and a Strategic Action Programme for the world largest tropical wetland, namely the Pantanal. This process will be catalyzing water security through strengthening transboundary water governance and sustainable development, balancing multiple use and promoting integrated management in the Pantanal-Upper Paraguay River Basin. This process will in turn effect social and economic well-being of the population through ensuring the integrity of the shared

freshwater ecosystem. Globally, wetlands account for less than 8% of our land area, yet they are of paramount importance to sustainable development as wetland ecosystem services far exceed those of terrestrial ecosystems.

101. **Regional, Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine.** *Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Black Sea - (FishEBM BS)* (GEF ID 10558). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$5,000,000; Co-financing: \$25,000,000. This project seeks to address the overexploitation of Black Sea fisheries, which entails a move to more resilient, productive and sustainable fisheries. With a primary focus on small scale fisheries, the proposed project will rely on an integrated approach that embeds sustainable and productive fisheries in the context of the blue economy. The project will apply an ecosystem approach and focus on the development of value chains, controls, management plans and other tangible measures that have the potential to mobilize public/private investments. The promotion of regional fisheries governance to steer littoral States towards better management of their commercial stocks will facilitate a more comprehensive understanding of the economic potential of the Black Sea fishery sector, along with an improved knowledge of the social relevance of the sector. Overall, the project will move 326,860 tons of over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels.

102. **Regional, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey and Ukraine.** *Bluing the Black Sea (BBSEA)* (GEF ID: 10563). Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$6,392,694; Co-financing: \$291,430,000. The project aims at reducing pollution in the Black Sea and constitutes the initial step of building a coherent BBSEA Program. The project will tackle the root cause to achieve prevention, reduction and the control of pollution in the Black Sea, which issues are linked to coordination, heterogeneous policy frameworks and lack of investments. The project will work with reform recommendations, national pollution reduction and circular economy plans, regional blue economy and pollution frameworks, sustainable business standards, green and innovative financing, financial support to green investments, and the direct advancement of Public Private Partnership investments. The project also includes a transversal activity encompassing the regional level, engaging with all the Black Sea countries in a constructive dialogue. In the medium-term, the project will help to create more incentives for public and private investments for pollution reduction, leading to the longer-term goal of an improved environmental status of the Black Sea with increased economic and social benefits for the population. The combined direct and indirect nutrient reduction from the project is estimated at 700 tons of nitrogen and 21 tons of phosphorus.

103. **Regional, Burundi, DR Congo, Rwanda.** *Lake Kivu and Rusizi River Basin Water Quality Management Project* (GEF ID 10566). Agency: AfDB; GEF Project Financing: \$ 5,736,073; Co-financing: \$ 26,150,000. The project builds on the Great Lakes Economic Community's (CEPGL) goal to promote peace, security and economic development through regional cooperation. The project objective is "To improve water quality, environmental and economic services of lake Kivu through improved transboundary cooperation". It seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Lake Kivu and River Rusizi Basin Authority (ABAKIR) in managing the water resources and preserving the biodiversity in the basin. The project will enhance water quality monitoring capacity and regional and local levels and promote catalytic investment in the water-food-

energy nexus to improve the water quality in the lake. Furthermore, the Lake Kivu area has experienced social and political upheaval over the years. The project by fostering cooperation between hitherto adversary countries and communities is helping to bring peace to the region using non-traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to address both existing and potential conflicts.

Multi-focal Area Projects

104. **Kenya.** *Eldoret-Iten Water Fund for Tropical Water Towers Conservation, Kenya* (GEF ID 10209). Agency: IFAD; GEF Project Finance \$ 2,630,139; Co-financing: 24,765,000. The project aims at establishing a Water Fund in two critical and threatened catchments that are the main sources of water for small-scale farming activities and for the downstream Eldoret and Iten cities. The catchments are in the Mau Forest Complex and the Cherangani Hills, known for being important biodiversity hotspot harboring several forest types and regionally threatened species such as the African crown eagle, the red-chested owlet, Sitatunga antelope and Thick-Billed Honeyguide. The project will work with public and private sector partners to promote sustainable land and forest management, ecosystem restoration and integrated natural resource management approaches. Through its interventions, the project will restore 19,000 ha of degraded land, composing of 3,500 ha of agricultural lands with agroforestry and sustainable water management; 15,000 ha of gazetted forest areas under Sustainable Forest Management, and 500 ha of wetlands being restored in addition to 85,138 ha of forest Protected Areas being under improved management, and a further 15,862 ha of areas outside of the above PAs being under improved management.

105. **Turkey.** *Strengthening the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Turkey's Kazdağlari Region* (GEF ID 10369). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$4,657,534; Co-financing: \$25,000,000. The project has the objective to improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management in the Kazdaglari region for environmental and socio-economic benefits and to develop better governance models for different categories of protected areas in Turkey. In order to reverse biodiversity loss and its associated problems, the project will strengthen the national protected area system by improving its governance and monitoring framework, and by developing a financing strategy. In the long run, this will result in a consolidated protected area system that is planned from a landscape perspective and integrates all relevant sectors. The project will test the principles developed in the Kazdaglari region in order to prepare the ground for future upscaling to the entire national protected area system. Thereby, this project will improve biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management in the Kazdaglari region and beyond for environmental and socio-economic benefits. It will result in 25,000 ha of terrestrial protected areas under improved management, 7,500 ha of degraded forests restored, 50,000 ha of landscapes under improved management practices, carbon benefits of 900,000 ton of CO₂eq, and directly benefit 1,500 project participants.

106. **Madagascar.** *Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration and Integrated Sustainable Development of Lower Mangoky and South-Mananara watersheds* (GEF ID 10371). Agency:

FAO; GEF Project Finance \$7,334,246; Co-financing: \$32,804,300. The project aims at addressing the main drivers of biodiversity loss in target landscapes which are habitat change (loss, degradation and fragmentation) and unsustainable use of natural resources. Unsustainable farming practices, illegal logging, hunting and agricultural encroachment are particularly severe. By taking a landscape approach, the project aims at restoring ecosystems within PAs, alongside the sustainable management of lands designated for agriculture, pasturelands, forestry. The project will result in the improved management of two protected areas; the Ambositra – Vondrozo Forest Corridor -COFAV (2,000 ha) and Mangoky-Ihotry wetland complex, 4,000 ha). The project will also result in the restoration of degraded agricultural lands (1,000 ha) and of Forest and Forest Land restored (500 ha). There are also Landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (2000 ha) and under sustainable land management in production systems (4000 ha). A total of 8000 people will be benefited with this project, with equal gender balance.

107. **Regional, Burundi, DR Congo, Tanzania, Zambia.** *Biodiversity Conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in the Lake Tanganyika Basin* (GEF ID 10388). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 14,599,083; Co-financing: \$ 60,772,579. The proposed project builds on previous investments of the GEF in Lake Tanganyika which lead to the development of a Strategic Action Program (SAP), endorsed by the countries in 2000 and updated in 2012. The project supports the implementation of SAP actions through enhancing sustainable fisheries management, biodiversity conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes in selected key biodiversity areas. At the regional scale the project will support a network of community-based co-managed fisheries areas in the key fish biodiversity areas of the littoral zone of Lake Tanganyika and enhance collaboration between the Lake Tanganyika Management Authority (LTA), government fisheries institutions and the local fishing communities. At local scale of the selected Protected Areas (PAs), and their buffer zones the project envisages the participative, community driven implementation of a suite of complementary management interventions within each targeted PA to address the key threats and barriers to the conservation and sustainable use of the lake and its basin area and increase incentives for communities to continue to invest in the long-term stewardship of these protected areas beyond the term of the project.

108. **Togo.** *Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo* (GEF ID 10416); Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$5,448,173; Co-financing: \$9,489,230. This project will employ a highly participatory approach to contribute to land degradation neutrality and the preservation of globally significant biodiversity in the Savanes and Kara regions of Togo. It will strengthen the enabling environment and capacities for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation, including through the development of participatory management plans at the watershed, landscape and local levels. It will further implement sustainable land management, restoration of degraded land and forests, and biodiversity conservation at site level, while promoting sustainable nature-based livelihood opportunities. The project is set to improve management effectiveness of 371,000 ha of protected areas, restore 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest land and bring an additional 37,000 ha under improved practices, including 5,000 ha of important wildlife corridors benefiting notably to the threatened West African

Elephant. These interventions will contribute to mitigate 6.8 million tCO₂eq and benefit directly 128,000 people, including 76,800 women.

109. **Tajikistan.** *Conservation and Sustainable Management of High-Value Arid Ecosystems in the Lower Amu Darya Basin* (GEF ID 10439). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,639,726; Co-financing: \$16,500,000. The project has the objective to secure high value arid ecosystem biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, while ensuring resilient and sustainable livelihoods in Tajikistan's lower Amu Darya landscape. The project applies an approach of government resource managers and local communities jointly planning and implementing integrated natural resource use practices that are biodiversity friendly and support healthy soil and vegetation. The project aims to address the poverty-environment nexus in all aspects of the project, including catalyzing community economic benefits from sustainable pasture and forest management by investing directly into schemes that support long-term resilience of ecosystems. At least 7 protected areas covering more than 150,000 ha in the project area will be targeted and 300,000 ha of productions landscapes brought under sustainable management. The project will also restore 22,650 ha of forest and pastures and directly benefit 20,000 project participants.

110. **Belarus.** *Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Freshwater Ecosystems in the Western Dvina/Daugava Transboundary River Basin* (GEF ID 10462). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 3,826,941; Co-financing: 26,954,500. The project will apply the International Waters Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)/Strategic Actions Plan (SAP) approach, which will help Belarus and Latvia reach a common understanding of their shared water resources, and to secure buy-in towards needed institutional, legal and policy reforms to move towards joint planning and management. The planned water related activities will advance the impact and sustainability of the project activities focused on conservation, restoration and sustainable management of wetlands and associated freshwater ecosystems in the Western Dvina Basin, which, amongst other elements, will advance the protected area coverage in Belarus, in accordance with the National Sustainable Development Strategy. The project will a) produce a ministerial signed SAP b) bring 179,512 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management c) help create 15,000 hectares of terrestrial protected areas d) help restore 15,000 hectares of wetland area (incl. estuaries, mangroves) and e) bring 5,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity.

111. **Lao PDR.** *Lao PDR Landscapes and Livelihoods Project* (GEF ID 10499). Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$7,366,976; Co-financing: \$50,000,000. This GEF project is fully funded with a \$50 million IDA loan that will support the Government of Lao PDR over seven years to implement its strategic program to manage its forest estate (i.e., the forest landscape) to achieve the conservation, production, and protection objectives. It will take an integrated, spatially concentrated approach to investment in SFM, village livelihoods, conservation, nature-based tourism, and reduction of climate risk and emissions. Blended IDA/GEF financing would be complemented by trust funds and parallel private investments in forestry and tourism. This project targets 1 million hectares of high-biodiversity terrestrial protected areas created or

under improved management for conservation and sustainable use; 51,000 hectares of land restored; 961,500 hectares of landscapes under improved practices; with commensurate GHG emissions avoided and carbon sequestered; and 105,000 beneficiaries impacted.

112. Regional, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador & Peru. *Integrated watershed management of the Putumayo-Içá river basin* (GEF ID 10531). Agency: IBRD; Project Financing: \$12,844,037; Co-financing: \$117,250,000. The Project will improve the capacity of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to manage freshwater ecosystems and aquatic resources of the Putumayo- Içá basin in the Amazon region. The investment will support implementation of transboundary priority actions identified in the Strategic Action Programme. Actions will be leading to reduction of 3 tons of mercury pollution, and addressing, overfishing, deforestation, and increasing regional governance capacity, through improved monitoring and synthesized information. The Putumayo-Içá River covers 118,000 km², approximately 1.7 percent of the Amazon basin. Of the large Andes-Amazon Rivers, the Putumayo-Içá is the only one without plans for large hydroelectric dams. The watershed includes some of the most remote, economically underdeveloped, lowest population density but also best conserved areas of Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. To address the most prevalent environmental problems and drivers, the basin states, together with indigenous and farmer communities, will take a coordinated approach to building their respective and joint capacity to plan and sustainably manage the future of the basin.

113. Philippines. *Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines* (GEF ID 10532). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,273,990; Co-financing: \$24,527,000. This project aims to create an enabling environment for the realization of the Philippines National Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target, and to mainstream biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices in the Cagayan de Oro River Basin (CDORB). Project interventions will ensure sustainable land use in the farmed areas of the buffer zones of two important Protected Areas that make up more than a fifth of the Cagayan de Oro River Basin's land area: Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park and Mt. Kalatungan National Park. This will be done through capacity building and training focused on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and biodiversity-friendly agricultural Practices (e.g. use and preservation of indigenous/traditional crop varieties), and enhancement and valuation of ecosystems goods and services in targeted productive landscape. GEBs resulting from the project include 53,159ha of landscapes under improved practices, 5,000ha of land restored, and 3.4 million metric tons of CO₂e mitigated. The project will target nearly 75,000 direct beneficiaries, including at least 1,000 households from indigenous people (IP) communities engaged in growing selected local varieties and traditional crops.

114. Sri Lanka. *Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet and Intermediate Climatic Zones* (GEF ID 10537). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,005,251; Co-financing: \$28,000,000. Relying on promising initiatives of the private sector and notably the partnership Biodiversity Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Business and Biodiversity Platform, the project aims at incentivizing further and integrating biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management practices within tea

and rubber plantations and the biodiversity rich forests they include. This will be achieved through a set of targeted outputs that will support biodiversity and land degradation assessments, restoration of degraded and riparian forests, and the development of alternative financing and business models for tea and rubber plantations through innovative partnerships between the public sector, private sector, smallholder groups and local communities. The project will result in the restoration of 1,500 ha of degraded agricultural and forest lands; 54,000 ha of landscapes under improved practices including 54,000 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems and 4,000 ha of High Conservation Value Forest loss avoided; and 6.2 million tCO₂eq emissions mitigated.

115. **Tunisia.** *Oasis Landscape Sustainable Management project* (GEF ID 10538); Agency: World Bank; GEF project Financing: \$2,739,726; Co-financing: \$60,756,102. The project builds on successful GEF projects on oasis, livelihoods, and ecotourism (mainly GEFID 5266, 4305, but also 5186, and 5798), combining GEF resources to IBRD to create new dynamics across the oases of Gabes, Gafsa, Kebili, and Tozeur in Tunisia. The project aims to enhance oasis ecosystem functions and services, protect their heritage, while improving job creation, incomes of the beneficiaries and diversification of the rural economy. The project is based on the improvement of the environment and economic management of oasis landscapes, including a certification system and an integrated territorial planning approach mainstreaming Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and biodiversity. The project is completed by gender-responsible sustainable investments in oasis landscapes, supporting agricultural and artisanal value chains and sustainable ecotourism. The project targets 25,000 ha of terrestrial landscapes under better management for biodiversity and sustainable land management, out of protected areas, benefiting to 33,798 people from 129 oasis communities.

116. **Viet Nam.** *Sustainable Forest and Forest Land Management in Viet Nam's Ba River Basin Landscape* (GEF ID 10539). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$2,183,105; Co-financing: \$22,470,000. This project will conserve forest biodiversity and contribute to land degradation neutrality by addressing the loss of natural forests in globally significant landscapes of Viet Nam. It will support the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services into landscape-level planning, monitoring and enforcement by notably establishing multi-stakeholder platforms, developing forest cover monitoring systems and enhancing coordination on wildlife and forest offences level. It will further deliver on-the-ground conservation and sustainable forest management measures at the landscape level, including restoration of habitat connectivity, while improving the incentive environment for sustainable practices. It will finally mainstream biodiversity in forest policy and regulation at the national level and work towards replication in other important forest landscapes of Viet Nam. The project will create 10,000 ha of new protected areas, improve the management of an additional 71,088 ha of PAs and 74,485 ha outside PAs, and restore 500 ha of forests, contributing to mitigate 1.6 million tCO₂eq of emissions.

117. **Peru.** *Sustainable management and restoration of the Dry Forest of the Northern Coast of Peru* (GEF ID 10541). Agencies: FAO, IUCN; GEF Project Financing: \$7,666,491; Co-financing: \$53,665,437. The objective of the project is to restore and sustainably manage the dry forests

of the Northern Coast of Peru, facilitating the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, increasing the resilience of communities and their livelihoods, and supporting the achievement of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target. This will be done through two approaches and levels. The first approach will be aimed at strengthening the planning and management capacities of national, regional and local stakeholders for the sustainable management of dry forests, contributing to their better conservation and restoration, and the adoption and scaling-up of biodiversity-friendly practices and sustainable land management. The second approach, at field level, aims at strengthening local stakeholders for the sustainable management of forests and soils to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and key ecosystem services for sustainable agricultural production, and the access to markets for sustainable products of dry forests, increasing the population's income and improving their livelihoods. The global environmental benefits of the project are: i) Increased management effectiveness of 5 protected areas totaling 250,250 hectares; ii) 2,278 hectares of forest and forestland restored; iii) 8,000 hectares with improved BD practices; iv) 2,000 hectares under SLM in production systems; v) 107,383 hectares of forests conserved through conservation agreements with producers; vi) Enhanced connectivity in 367,333 hectares of corridors through mainstreaming of landscape approach in the Regional Conservation System.

118. **Indonesia.** *"Plastik Sulit": Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia* (GEF ID 10546). Agency: ADB; GEF Project Finance \$7,123,288; Co-financing \$61,000,000 This project aims to reduce plastic pollution by nearly 300,000 tonnes by supporting Indonesia's transition to a circular plastics economy. In alignment with the Indonesia National Plastic Action Partnership, which is an alliance among government agencies, businesses, CSOs and academia and a pilot of the Global Plastic Action Partnership, this project will pursue national and municipal actions along the plastic value chain. In support of the recently launched National Plastic Action Roadmap, the government will be supported at the national level to create an enabling environment for a circular economy through comprehensive market analytics, policy and regulation, and financing. Localized activities in several cities will catalyze change and innovations towards a circular plastics economy through collaborative forums, capacity-building, knowledge sharing, and behavior change. One of these cities will serve as a hub for testing business models and innovative approaches and technologies, and providing practical demonstrations and "proofs of concept" to further circular solutions from materials to design to recycling. In collaboration with GPAP, NPAP and other initiatives, the knowledge, technology, and innovation gained from this project will be shared, scaled-up and replicated across Indonesia, the region and worldwide.

119. **Regional.** *Reduce marine plastics and plastic pollution in Latin American and Caribbean cities through a circular economy approach* (GEF ID 10547). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Finance \$7,000,000; Co-financing: \$ 27,541,544. This project aims to reduce plastic pollution in the region by transforming 6 major cities in Panama, Jamaica and Colombia toward a circular plastic economy. This project will pursue circular solutions through government policies and regulations as well as private sector innovations. Public-private partnerships, including an incubator program, are critical aspects of this project along with knowledge sharing through collaboration with the Global Plastic Action Partnership and other global, regional and national

initiatives.

120. **Guinea-Bissau.** *Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex (DTB)* (GEF ID 10556). Agency: IUCN; GEF Project Finance \$ 4,773,101; co-finance \$ 8,824,000. The project aims at improving and sustaining the ecological connectivity of the DBT Corridor and related transnational protected areas. In order to protect a more representative sample of key habitats, efforts made in recent years consisted in developing the national parks of Boé and Dulombi on the country's mainland, close to the border with Senegal and Guinea. These parks now offer protection for a remarkable biodiversity such as lions, chimpanzees, elephants, and a Ramsar site, called Wendu Tcham, home to major water bird populations. The project will enable the establishment of an ecosystem favorable to the mobility/return of animal species, the conservation of biodiversity and the permanence of species flows as well as the provision of various ecosystem services to the populations. The project will result in the improve management of at least 296,188 ha in 3 protected areas under improved management effectiveness and governance equity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex (DTB). It will also result in 40,000 ha of forest and forest lands restored, and 105,518.00 ha of landscapes under sustainable land management.

121. **Regional, Albania, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Turkey.** *Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Blue Economy of the Mediterranean - (FishEBM MED)* (GEF ID 10560). Agency: FAO and UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$7,273,973; Co-financing: \$29,200,000. With a primary focus on small scale fisheries, this project seeks to address the overexploitation of Mediterranean fisheries, hereunder by addressing the underlying root causes and barriers associated with the current state of overexploitation. A move to more resilient, productive and sustainable fisheries entails an increased focus on the development of value chains, controls, management plans and other tangible measures that have the potential to mobilize both public and private investments. The envisioned fisheries interventions form part of an innovate partnership between a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (GFCM) and a Regional Seas Program (UNEP-MAP), creating a greater degree of alignment of their respective regional programmes, strategies and action plans, including via pilot level activities which integrates fisheries aspects into the current UNEP-MAP National Action Plan structure. The project will improve the management effectiveness of 125,845 hectares of Marine Protected Area and move 238,000 tons of over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels.

122. **Mexico.** *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Rural Landscapes of Mexico* (GEF ID: 10574). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$8,974,312; Co-financing: \$69,000,000. The objective of the project is to mainstream biodiversity in rural landscapes by implementing sustainable policies and practices in the agriculture sector in six rural landscapes across the country: 1) Northwestern, Sonoran state; 2) North Pacific, states of Jalisco and Nayarit; 3) Northeastern, states of San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon; 4) Central, México City, State of Mexico and Morelos; 5) South Pacific, States of Guerrero and Oaxaca; and 6) Southeastern, States of Oaxaca and Chiapas. The selected landscapes have a high biodiversity value, but they lack regulations for biodiversity protection and the natural resources in these areas are under

considerable human pressure. Project landscape ecosystems include dry grasslands, pine and oak forest, and tropical dry and humid forest. The project will be executed through three components, building on existing government agricultural development programs, to achieve three key outcomes: 1) Policies and regulations of the agriculture sector incorporate biodiversity and sustainable land use considerations; 2) Land use plans and extension programs incorporate biodiversity management and sustainable land-use practices; and 3) Blended finance mechanisms in the agriculture sector include biodiversity and sustainable land use criteria. The six landscapes comprise 8.3 million hectares of which 2.3 million hectares are national Priority Biodiversity Areas (PBAs) and 6 million hectares are transition areas (buffer zones between agriculture/livestock and natural areas sharing micro-watersheds). PBAs are Mexico's priority biodiversity areas and include relevant sites for their high ecosystem richness and presence of endemic species compared to the rest of the country. Within the 2.3 million hectares of PBAs the project will generate global environmental benefits directly and indirectly: a) Direct impact: best practice implementation in 889,000 hectares for improved management for biodiversity conservation; b) Direct impact: restoration (active and passive) in 64,000 hectares to contribute to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN); and c) Indirect impact in the landscapes: public programs and incentives will include biodiversity criteria impacting 1.3 million ha.

123. Papua New Guinea. Integrated land management, restoration of degraded landscapes and natural capital assessment in the mountains of Papua New Guinea (GEF ID 10580); UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,512,000; Co-financing: \$20,525,000. This project seeks to achieve biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality (LDN) through integrated landscape management and natural capital assessment in the Southern Highlands and Hela Provinces of Papua New Guinea, which house Six Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) totaling 374,500 hectares. The project will work on strengthening the enabling environment to support the flow of ecosystem goods and services and achieve land degradation neutrality, by improving the policy and legal framework for integration of natural capital valuation (NCV) into land use planning. At the landscape level, the project will engage in piloting sustainable finance mechanisms for LDN and implementation of sustainable land and forest management (SLM/SFM) practices in mountain landscapes. The project will also engage in training for small businesses on the integration NCVs and document project best practices to share through a national database to enable scale up. The project aims to restore 50,000ha of degraded forests through SFM and agroforestry, improve the management of 50,000ha land through SLM, deliver climate co-benefits by mitigating the equivalent of 733,333 tCO₂eq over the project lifetime, directly benefiting 50,000 persons.

Multi-Trust Fund Projects

124. Yemen. *Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods for Rural Yemen* (GEF ID 10562). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$7,051,742; Co-financing: \$29,000,000. The MTF project aims to strengthen climate resilience of rural producers who are at high risk due to climate change and conflict-induced humanitarian crisis. The project will catalyze a shift from current "open-access" regimes to shared productive land and seascapes to a more coherent and strategic

“community-based” management regime predicated upon the achievement of social and environmental objectives. Land, water, fisheries, and forest resources that are already under great strain and generally degraded in the country have limited resilience to rapidly advancing climate change impacts. The project will achieve its objective through: (i) Spatial planning which describes and prioritizes conservation and sustainable production practices across terrestrial and marine areas; (ii) Agriculture, livestock, and fisheries practices stimulated to improve livelihoods; and, (iii) Policy and regulatory frameworks. The project will align three productive sectors (agriculture, fisheries, livestock) using innovative community-based approaches supported by capacitated national expertise to deliver social and economic benefits across three large landscapes. The project will ensure sustainability through capacity building and mainstreaming of best practices within government offices, community institutions, and the private sector. This includes the completion of spatial plans, which will be legally binding. The project will directly benefit 120,000 beneficiaries and place 118,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices.

Small Grants Program Projects

125. **Global.** *GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Core (Part 2)* (GEF ID 10414). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$61,538,462; Co-Financing: \$64,000,000. This project corresponds to the second and final tranche of the SGP core funding approved for GEF-7, for \$64 million (or 50% of the total approved core allocation of \$128 million). The proposed project will continue to mobilize local actions by empowering local civil society organizations, and poor and vulnerable communities, including indigenous peoples and women and promoting innovative and scalable initiatives to address global environmental problems. This will be achieved through the allocation of grants to civil society and community-based organizations in priority landscapes and seascapes of more than 110 countries (of which 65% are LDCs and SIDS). The priority landscapes and seascapes will be defined or confirmed through a participatory and consultative process at the country level, which will build on the experiences with grant-making that each country has had in previous GEF cycles.

126. **Mexico.** *Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico* (GEF ID: 10504). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,481,210; Co-financing: \$9,492,468. The objective of the SGP in Mexico is to strengthen socio-ecological and economic resilience in seven (7) landscapes and seascapes in Mexico: (1) Forest and milpa landscape in Quintana Roo, Yucatan and Campeche States, (2) Sustainable forestry landscape in Quintana Roo, Campeche and Yucatan, (3) Coastal seascape in the Yucatan Peninsula, (4) Agroforestry landscape in Chiapas and Tabasco, (5) Usumacinta and Grijalva rivers watershed, (6) Mixteca Landscape, and (7) Oaxaca Mountain Landscape). Small grants will support activities in the selected landscapes and seascapes that improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services. This will include supporting no-take zones to promote sustainable fisheries; agrobiodiversity conservation; wetland and reef restoration; establishment of new community conservation areas and territories, sustainable silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, sustainable forest management, renewable and energy efficient technologies in each landscape, including solar and wind energy applications, micro-hydro

generation systems, biodigestors, efficient biomass use and wood stoves. The SGP will coordinate SGP investments in these landscapes with FSP investments being undertaken in the same geographies to ensure complementarity. The global environmental benefits of the project are: (i) 2500 hectares of land restored; (ii) 100,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; (iii) avoided emissions of 80,000 metric tons of CO₂.

127. **Indonesia** *Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia* (GEFID 10510). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$3,561,644; Co-financing: \$4,480,783. The Seventh Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Indonesia, to be financed through this project, aims to enable communities and organizations in *Sabu Raijua Regency* (part of the Savu Sea National Park in East Nusa Tenggara); *Nantu Boliyohuto Forest* (Gorontalo and Boalemo Regencies); and *Bulukumba Regency* (South Sulawesi); and *Kendal and Wonosobo Regencies* (Central Java) of Indonesia to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience producing local and global environmental benefits. This phase of the SGP Indonesia has two components: 1.) Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection; and 2.) Landscape Governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication. SGP Indonesia will support specific community-based actions in each landscape by financing small-scale projects implemented by local community organizations and coordinating them within the priority landscapes to achieve landscape-scale impacts. These three landscapes and one seascape have been selected in consultation with government and civil society partners with reference to consolidation of experiences and lessons learned from the on-going and previously supported community initiatives of GEF 6 for forthcoming replication, upscaling and mainstreaming. The targeted results include: 36,000 ha under improved management, GHG emissions mitigated: 11,471 MT and 5,000 beneficiaries.

Enabling Activity

128. **India.** Preparation of India's Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) to the UNFCCC and strengthening institutional and analytical capacities on climate change (GEF ID 10493). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 4,566,000; Co-financing: \$17,500,000. This project will help India prepare its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) to fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC. The project will strengthen institutional and analytical capacities at a decentralized level to enable India to prepare improved climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, enhanced technology transfer for adaptation and mitigation, and continuous climate change reporting. The project will build on findings and recommendations resulting from the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process for its first two BURs. The project will also benefit from the capacity enhanced by the CBIT project for full transition and adoption of the 2006 IPCC guidelines and other aspects of national reporting, as well as from the IT-enabled system that will be developed to coordinate effective and timely national reporting.

Summary of Programs and Projects in the June 2020 Work Program

Impact Programs

1. **Global, Guinea, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Kenya:** Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program- Addendum II, World Bank/ FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$26,200,000) (GEF ID: 10576⁸)

Other Programs

2. **Global, Bhutan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa:** GEF -7 Global Wildlife Program -Addendum, World Bank, UNDP/ IUCN/ UNEP/ WWF-US (GEF Program Financing: \$16,922,937) (GEF ID: 10561⁹)
3. **Global, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Albania, Grenada, Indonesia, Jordan, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia:** Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility – Addendum, UNEP/ ADB/ EBRD/ UNDP/ UNIDO/ DBSA (GEF Program Financing: \$20,118,605) (GEF ID: 10544¹⁰)
4. **Global:** Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction, FAO/ UNEP/ UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$26,719,744) (GEF ID: 10548)
5. **Global, Bolivia, Congo, Ghana, Honduras, Madagascar, Nigeria, Suriname, Uganda:** Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of artisanal and small-scale gold mining ASGM) Sector Plus - GEF GOLD +, CI/ UNIDO/ UNEP/ UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$43,832,830) (GEF ID: 10569)

Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects

Non-Grant Instrument

6. **South Africa:** Wildlife Conservation Bond (NGI*), World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$13,761,468) (GEF ID: 10330)

⁸ Program 10576 is an addendum to program 10201 which was approved by Council in its June 2019 meeting. Therefore, program addendum 10576 in its entirety will be merged into program 10201 upon Council approval of the June 2020 Work Program

⁹ Program 10561 is an addendum to program 10200 which was approved by Council in its June 2019 meeting. Therefore, program addendum 10561 in its entirety will be merged into program 10200 upon Council approval of the June 2020 Work Program

¹⁰ Program 10544 is an addendum to program 10114 which was approved by Council in its June 2019 meeting. Therefore, program addendum 10544 in its entirety will be merged into program 10114 upon Council approval of the June 2020 Work Program

7. **Global:** IFC-GEF Greener Shipping Investment Platform (NGI*), World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$13,500,000) (GEF ID: 10501)
8. **Global:** AGRI3 A Forest Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture Fund for Developing Countries (NGI*), CI (GEF Program Financing: \$13,461,468) (GEF ID: 10497)
9. **Global:** Livelihoods Carbon Fund 3 (LCF3) (NGI*), CI (GEF Program Financing: \$13,461,468) (GEF ID: 10500)

Biodiversity

10. **Bosnia-Herzegovina:** Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership with Private Sector, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$2,640,000) (GEF ID: 10344)
11. **Thailand:** Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$3,137,671) (GEF ID: 10390)
12. **Indonesia:** Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use in Indonesia, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$6,192,694) (GEF ID: 10511)
13. **Samoa:** Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,502,968) (GEF ID: 10410)
14. **Mexico:** From bait to plate: strengthening sustainable fisheries to safeguard marine biodiversity and food security, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$9,005,609) (GEF ID: 10540)
15. **Papua New Guinea:** Enabling sustainable production landscapes in Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Provinces for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and well-being, FAO/ UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$6,463,097) (GEF ID: 10515)
16. **South Africa:** Capacity strengthening for management of invasive alien species in South Africa to enhance sustainable biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,411,644) (GEF ID: 10524)
17. **Regional, Botswana, Congo, Mozambique:** The deployment of EarthRanger, a data visualization and analysis software to strengthen Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Africa's National Parks, CI (GEF Program Financing: \$2,407,360) (GEF ID: 10551)
18. **Pakistan:** Strengthening Community-managed Protected Areas for Conserving Biodiversity and Improving Local Livelihoods in Pakistan, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$2,338,356) (GEF ID: 10529)

19. **St. Vincent and Grenadines:** SVG: Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Strengthening Project, World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$3,652,968) (GEF ID: 10549)
20. **Seychelles:** Prioritizing Biodiversity Conservation and Nature-based Solutions as Pillars of Seychelles' Blue Economy, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$4,955,023) (GEF ID: 10535)
21. **Philippines:** Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$2,639,726) (GEF ID: 10536)
22. **Maldives:** Conservation of Atoll Ecosystems through an effectively managed national protected area Estate (CATENATE), IUCN (GEF Program Financing: \$2,110,358) (GEF ID: 10542)
23. **Colombia:** Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands, WWF-US (GEF Program Financing: \$2,652,294) (GEF ID: 10578)

Climate Change Mitigation

24. **India:** Accelerating adoption of super-efficient technologies for sustainable thermal comfort in buildings in India, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$4,416,210) (GEF ID: 10370)

Land Degradation

25. **Mauritania:** Development of an integrated system to promote the natural capital in the drylands of Mauritania, IUCN (GEF Program Financing: \$3,913,626) (GEF ID: 10444)
26. **Tuvalu:** Integrated Agro-ecosystem Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Climate Resilience in Tuvalu, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$2,365,753) (GEF ID: 10517)
27. **Gambia:** Integrated Landscape Management Gambia (INLAMAG) Project, IFAD (GEF Program Financing: \$4,708,582) (GEF ID: 10572)
28. **Jordan:** Achieving land degradation neutrality targets through restoration and sustainable management of degraded land in Northern Jordan, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$4,000,000) (GEF ID: 10528)
29. **China:** Degraded Natural Forest Use Land Restoration and Management in Typical Water and Solid Erosion of China, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$2,986,758) (GEF ID: 10533)

30. **Global, Mongolia:** Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,757,991) (GEF ID: 10545)
31. **India:** Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in select districts of northwest India by contributing towards the Mahatma Gandhi Green Path (MGGP) Legacy Initiative, UNDP UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$ 6,682,872) (GEF ID: 10555)

Chemicals and Waste

32. **Regional, Lesotho, Madagascar, South Africa:** Promotion of circular economy in the textile and garment sector through the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Lesotho, Madagascar and South Africa, UNIDO (GEF Program Financing: \$7,400,000) (GEF ID: 10543)
33. **Global, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Ukraine:** The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme, UNIDO (GEF Program Financing: \$12,600,000) (GEF ID: 10353)
34. **Regional, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Asia/Pacific:** Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$8,850,000) (GEF ID: 10523)
35. **Viet Nam:** Reduce the impact and release of mercury and POPs in Vietnam through lifecycle approach and Ecolabel, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$4,600,050) (GEF ID: 10519)
36. **Mexico:** Eliminate mercury use and adequately manage mercury and mercury wastes in the chlor alkali sector in Mexico, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$12,000,000) (GEF ID: 10526)
37. **China:** Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Iron and Steel Industry, World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$25,000,000) (GEF ID: 10564)

International Waters

38. **Regional, Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine:** Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Black Sea - (FishEBM BS), FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$5,000,000) (GEF ID: 10558)
39. **Regional, Brazil, Uruguay:** Binational and integrated water resources management in the Merín Lagoon Basin and Coastal Lagoons, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$4,850,000) (GEF ID: 10550)
40. **Regional, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro:** Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Program, World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$8,000,000) (GEF ID: 10553)

41. **Regional, Cambodia, Viet Nam:** Enhancing sustainability of the Transboundary Cambodia - Mekong River Delta Aquifer, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$15,000,000) (GEF ID: 10520)
42. **Regional, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine:** Blueing the Black Sea (BBSEA), World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$6,392,694) (GEF ID: 10563)
43. **Regional, Burundi, Congo DR, Rwanda:** Lake Kivu and Rusizi River Basin Water Quality Management Project, AfDB (GEF Program Financing: \$5,736,073) (GEF ID: 10566)
44. **Regional, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay:** Transboundary cooperation for the conservation, sustainable development and integrated management of the Pantanal - Upper Paraguay River Basin, IADB/ UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$8,190,000) (GEF ID: 10554)

Multi-focal Area

45. **Kenya:** Eldoret-Iten Water Fund for Tropical Water Tower Conservation, IFAD (GEF Program Financing: \$2,630,139) (GEF ID: 10209)
46. **Madagascar:** Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration and Integrated Sustainable Development of Lower Mangoky and South-Mananara watersheds, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$7,334,246) (GEF ID: 10371)
47. **Turkey:** Strengthening the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Turkey's Kazdağlari Region, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$4,657,534) (GEF ID: 10369)
48. **Regional, Africa, Burundi, Congo DR, Tanzania, Zambia:** Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$14,599,083) (GEF ID: 10388)
49. **Togo:** Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$5,448,173) (GEF ID: 10416)
50. **Tajikistan:** Conservation and Sustainable Management of High-Value Arid Ecosystems in the Lower Amu Darya Basin, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$2,639,726) (GEF ID: 10439)
51. **Belarus:** Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Freshwater Ecosystems in the Western Dvina/Daugava Transboundary River Basin, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,826,941) (GEF ID: 10462)
52. **Lao PDR:** Lao PDR Landscapes and Livelihoods Project, World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$7,366,976) (GEF ID: 10449)
53. **Peru:** Sustainable management and restoration of the Dry Forest of the Northern Coast of Peru, FAO/ IUCN (GEF Program Financing: \$ 7,666,491) (GEF ID: 10541)

54. **Tunisia:** Oasis Landscape Sustainable Management project, World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$2,739,726) (GEF ID: 10538)
55. **Regional, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru:** Integrated watershed management of the Putumayo-Içá river basin, World Bank (GEF Program Financing: \$12,844,037) (GEF ID: 10531)
56. **Papua New Guinea:** Integrated land management, restoration of degraded landscapes and natural capital assessment in the mountains of Papua New Guinea, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,512,100) (GEF ID: 10580)
57. **Regional, Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey:** Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Blue Economy of the Mediterranean - (FishEBM MED), FAO/ UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$7,273,973) (GEF ID: 10560)
58. **Philippines:** Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,273,990) (GEF ID: 10532)
59. **Regional, Colombia, Jamaica, Panama:** Reduce marine plastics and plastic pollution in Latin American and Caribbean cities through a circular economy approach, UNEP (GEF Program Financing: \$7,000,000) (GEF ID: 10547)
60. **Sri Lanka:** Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet and Intermediate Climatic Zones, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$4,005,251) (GEF ID: 10537)
61. **Viet Nam:** Sustainable Forest and Forest Land Management in Viet Nam's Ba River Basin Landscape, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$2,183,105) (GEF ID: 10539)
62. **Indonesia:** "Plastik Sultit": Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia, ADB (GEF Program Financing: \$7,123,288) (GEF ID: 10546)
63. **Guinea-Bissau:** Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex (DTB), IUCN (GEF Program Financing: \$4,773,101) (GEF ID: 10556)
64. **Mexico:** Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Rural Landscapes of Mexico, CI (GEF Program Financing: \$8,974,312) (GEF ID: 10574)

Multi-Trust Fund

65. **Yemen:** Resilient and sustainable livelihoods for rural Yemen**, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$7,051,742) (GEF ID: 10562)

Small Grants Programme

- 66. **Mexico:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$4,481,210) (GEF ID: 10504)
- 67. **Indonesia:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$3,561,644) (GEF ID: 10510)
- 68. **Global:** GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Core (Part 2), UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$61,538,462) (GEF ID: 10414)

Non-expedited Enabling Activity

- 69. **India:** Preparation of India's Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) to the UNFCCC and strengthening institutional and analytical capacities on climate change, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$4,566,000) (GEF ID: 10493)

*Projects with Non-Grant Instrument

**These are multi-trust fund projects. Only the GEF Trust Fund component is presented in this Work

Program. The LDCF or SCCF components are presented separately in the LDCF/SCCF Work Program.

ANNEX A: PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL

ANNEX A
PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the GEF Trust Fund
June 3, 2020

						in US \$					
No.	GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	Country	Agency	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
Impact Programs											
1	10576*	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program- Addendum II	Multi Focal Area	Global, Guinea, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan, Kenya	World Bank, FAO	-	-	26,200,000	2,358,000	213,685,000	242,243,000
IP -Sub-Total						-	-	26,200,000	2,358,000	213,685,000	242,243,000
Other Programs											
2	10561**	GEF -7 Global Wildlife Program -Addendum	Biodiversity	Global, Bhutan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa	World Bank, UNDP, IUCN, UNEP	-	-	16,922,937	1,523,063	108,210,738	126,656,738
3	10544***	Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility - Addendum	Climate Change	Global, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Albania, Grenada, Indonesia, Jordan, Philippines, South Africa, Tunisia	UNEP, ADB, EBRD, UNDP, UNIDO, DBSA	-	-	20,118,605	1,810,675	218,792,961	240,722,241
4	10548	Common Oceans - Sustainable utilization and conservation of biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction	International Waters	Global	FAO, UNEP, UNDP	-	-	26,719,744	2,404,776	264,446,227	293,570,747
5	10569	Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of artisanal and small-scale gold mining ASGM) Sector Plus - GEF GOLD +	Chemicals and Waste	Global, Bolivia, Congo, Ghana, Honduras, Madagascar, Nigeria, Suriname, Uganda	CI, UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP	-	-	43,832,830	3,944,955	202,668,755	250,446,540
OP - Sub-Total						-	-	107,594,116	9,683,469	794,118,681	911,396,266

ANNEX A
PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the GEF Trust Fund
June 3, 2020

in US \$											
No.	GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	Country	Agency	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Co-financing	Total Project Cost
Non-Grant Instrument											
6	10330	Wildlife Conservation Bond	Biodiversity	South Africa	World Bank	-	-	13,761,468	1,238,532	178,500,000	193,500,000
7	10501	IFC-GEF Greener Shipping Investment Platform	Climate Change	Global	World Bank	-	-	13,500,000	1,215,000	142,300,000	157,015,000
8	10497	AGRI3 A Forest Conservation and Sustainable Agriculture Fund for Developing Countries	Multi Focal Area	Global	CI	300,000	27,000	13,461,468	1,211,532	146,000,000	161,000,000
9	10500	Livelihoods Carbon Fund 3 (LCF3)	Multi Focal Area	Global	CI	300,000	27,000	13,461,468	1,211,532	111,031,000	126,031,000
NGI-Sub-total						600,000	54,000	54,184,404	4,876,596	577,831,000	637,546,000
Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects											
Biodiversity											
10	10344	Improved Financial Sustainability and Strengthened Resilience of Protected Areas Through Development of Sustainable Recreation and Partnership With Private Sector	Biodiversity	Bosnia-Herzegovina	UNDP	99,726	9,474	2,640,000	250,800	18,176,839	21,176,839
11	10390	Integrated Forest Landscape Management for Strengthening the Northeastern and Eastern Forest Corridors	Biodiversity	Thailand	FAO	150,000	14,250	3,137,671	298,079	28,000,000	31,600,000
12	10511	Crop Diversity Conservation for Sustainable Use in Indonesia	Biodiversity	Indonesia	FAO	200,000	19,000	6,192,694	588,306	58,578,224	65,578,224
13	10410	Enhancing integrated sustainable management to safeguard Samoa's natural resources	Biodiversity	Samoa	UNDP	150,000	14,250	3,502,968	332,782	20,000,000	24,000,000
14	10540	From bait to plate: strengthening sustainable fisheries to safeguard marine biodiversity and food security	Biodiversity	Mexico	FAO	200,000	19,000	9,005,609	855,533	40,320,567	50,400,709
15	10515	Enabling sustainable production landscapes in Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Provinces for Biodiversity, Human Livelihoods and Well-being	Biodiversity	Papua New Guinea	FAO, UNDP	200,000	19,000	6,463,097	613,994	52,650,000	59,946,091
16	10524	Capacity strengthening for management of invasive alien species in South Africa to enhance sustainable biodiversity conservation and livelihoods improvement	Biodiversity	South Africa	UNEP	150,000	14,250	3,411,644	324,106	22,583,294	26,483,294
17	10551	The deployment of EarthRanger, a data visualization and analysis software to strengthen Protected Area Management Effectiveness in Africa's National Parks.	Biodiversity	Regional, Botswana, Congo, Mozambique	CI	69,705	6,273	2,407,360	216,609	2,527,500	5,227,447
18	10529	Strengthening Community-managed Protected Areas for Conserving Biodiversity and Improving Local Livelihoods in Pakistan	Biodiversity	Pakistan	UNDP	100,000	9,500	2,338,356	222,144	11,760,000	14,430,000
19	10549	SVG: Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Strengthening Project	Biodiversity	St. Vincent and Grenadines	World Bank	-	-	3,652,968	347,032	7,350,000	11,350,000
20	10535	Prioritising Biodiversity Conservation and Nature-based Solutions as Pillars of Seychelles' Blue Economy	Biodiversity	Seychelles	UNDP	150,000	14,250	4,955,023	470,727	21,029,711	26,619,711
21	10536	Protecting priority coastal and marine ecosystems to conserve globally significant Endangered, Threatened, and Protected marine wildlife in southern Mindanao, Philippines	Biodiversity	Philippines	UNDP	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	16,079,500	19,079,500
22	10542	Conservation of Atoll Ecosystems through an effectively managed national protected area Estate (CATENATE)	Biodiversity	Maldives	IUCN	100,000	9,000	2,110,358	189,932	7,500,000	9,909,290
23	10578	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector of the protected areas and strategic ecosystems of San Andres, Old Providence and Santa Catalina islands	Biodiversity	Colombia	WWF-US	100,000	9,000	2,652,294	238,706	19,199,542	22,199,542
BD-Sub-Total						1,769,431	166,747	55,109,768	5,199,524	325,755,177	388,000,647
Climate Change Mitigation											
24	10370	Accelerating adoption of super-efficient technologies for sustainable thermal comfort in buildings in India	Climate Change	India	UNDP	150,000	14,250	4,416,210	419,540	94,050,000	99,050,000
CCM-Sub-Total						150,000	14,250	4,416,210	419,540	94,050,000	99,050,000
Land Degradation											
25	10444	Development of an integrated system to promote the natural capital in the drylands of Mauritania	Land Degradation	Mauritania	IUCN	150,000	13,500	3,913,626	352,226	20,200,000	24,629,352
26	10517	Integrated Agro-ecosystem Approach for enhancing Livelihoods and Climate Resilience in Tuvalu	Land Degradation	Tuvalu	FAO	100,000	9,500	2,365,753	224,747	6,265,000	8,965,000
27	10572	Integrated Landscape Management Gambia (INLAMAG) Project	Land Degradation	Gambia	IFAD	150,000	-	4,708,582	441,418	28,216,000	33,516,000
28	10528	Achieving land degradation neutrality targets through restoration and sustainable management of degraded land in Northern Jordan	Land Degradation	Jordan	FAO	150,000	14,250	4,000,000	380,000	26,000,000	30,544,250
29	10533	Degraded Natural Forest Use Land Restoration and Management in Typical Water and Solid Erosion of China	Land Degradation	China	UNDP	100,000	9,500	2,986,758	283,742	27,330,000	30,710,000

ANNEX A
PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the GEF Trust Fund
June 3, 2020

in US \$										
No.	GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	Country	Agency	PPG Amount	PPG Fee	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fee	Total Project Cost
30	10545	Managing Peatlands in Mongolia and Enhancing the Resilience of Pastoral Ecosystems and Livelihoods of Nomadic Herders	Land Degradation	Global, Mongolia	UNEP	136,988	13,012	3,757,991	357,009	24,265,000
31	10555	Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in select districts of northwest India by contributing towards the Mahatma Gandhi Green Path (MGGP) Legacy Initiative	Land Degradation	India	UNDP	200,000	19,000	6,682,872	634,873	61,381,745
LD - Sub-Total						986,988	78,762	28,415,582	2,674,015	214,011,347
Chemicals and Waste										
32	10543	Promotion of circular economy in the textile and garment sector through the sustainable management of chemicals and waste in Lesotho, Madagascar and South Africa	Chemicals and Waste	Regional, Lesotho, Madagascar, South Africa	UNIDO	200,000	19,000	7,400,000	703,000	53,322,000
33	10353	The Global Greenchem Innovation and Network Programme	Chemicals and Waste	Global, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, Ukraine	UNIDO	287,616	25,885	12,600,000	1,134,000	103,745,022
34	10523	Reducing uses and releases of chemicals of concern, including POPs, in the textiles sector	Chemicals and Waste	Regional, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Viet Nam, Asia/Pacific	UNEP	200,000	-	8,850,000	840,750	54,890,750
35	10519	Reduce the impact and release of mercury and POPs in Vietnam through lifecycle approach and Ecolabel	Chemicals and Waste	Viet Nam	UNDP	150,000	14,250	4,600,050	437,005	33,751,305
36	10526	Eliminate mercury use and adequately manage mercury and mercury wastes in the chlor alkali sector in Mexico	Chemicals and Waste	Mexico	UNEP	300,000	27,000	12,000,000	1,080,000	143,107,000
37	10564	Environmentally Sustainable Development of the Iron and Steel Industry	Chemicals and Waste	China	World Bank	300,000	27,000	25,000,000	2,250,000	202,577,000
CW - Sub-Total						1,437,616	113,135	70,450,050	6,444,755	591,393,077
International Waters										
38	10558	Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Black Sea - (FishEBM BS)	International Waters	Regional, Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine	FAO	150,000	14,250	5,000,000	475,000	30,639,250
39	10550	Binational and integrated water resources management in the Merin Lagoon Basin and Coastal Lagoons	International Waters	Regional, Brazil, Uruguay	FAO	150,000	14,250	4,850,000	460,750	82,588,000
40	10553	Sava and Drina Rivers Corridors Integrated Development Program	International Waters	Regional, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro	World Bank	-	-	8,000,000	760,000	137,160,000
41	10520	Enhancing sustainability of the Transboundary Cambodia - Mekong River Delta Aquifer	International Waters	Regional, Cambodia, Viet Nam	FAO	300,000	27,000	15,000,000	1,350,000	82,677,000
42	10563	Blueing the Black Sea (BBSEA)	International Waters	Regional, Georgia, Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine	World Bank	182,648	17,352	6,392,694	607,306	298,630,000
43	10566	Lake Kivu and Rusizi River Basin Water Quality Management Project	International Waters	Regional, Burundi, Congo DR, Rwanda	AfDB	150,000	14,250	5,736,073	544,927	32,595,250
44	10554	Transboundary cooperation for the conservation, sustainable development and integrated management of the Pantanal - Upper Paraguay River Basin	International Waters	Regional, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay	IADB, UNEP	200,000	-	8,190,000	778,050	137,740,550
IW - Sub-Total						1,132,648	87,102	53,168,767	4,976,033	802,030,050

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Multi-focal Area											
45	10209	Eldoret-Iten Water Fund for Tropical Water Tower Conservation	Multi Focal Area	Kenya	IFAD	91,325	8,675	2,630,139	249,861	24,765,000	27,745,000
46	10371	Biodiversity Conservation, Restoration and Integrated Sustainable Development of Lower Mangoky and South-Mananara watersheds	Multi Focal Area	Madagascar	FAO	200,000	19,000	7,334,246	696,753	32,804,300	41,054,299
47	10369	Strengthening the Conservation of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Turkey's Kazdağları Region	Multi Focal Area	Turkey	FAO	136,986	13,014	4,657,534	442,466	25,000,000	30,250,000
48	10388	Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin	Multi Focal Area	Regional, Africa, Burundi, Congo DR, Tanzania, Zambia	UNEP	300,000	27,000	14,599,083	1,313,916	60,772,579	77,012,578
49	10416	Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo	Multi Focal Area	Togo	UNDP	150,000	14,250	5,448,173	517,576	9,489,230	15,619,229
50	10439	Conservation and Sustainable Management of High-Value Arid Ecosystems in the Lower Amu Darya Basin	Multi Focal Area	Tajikistan	UNDP	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	16,500,000	19,500,000
51	10462	Conservation of Wetland Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Freshwater Ecosystems in the Western Dvina/Daugava Transboundary River Basin	Multi Focal Area	Belarus	UNDP	100,000	9,500	3,826,941	363,559	26,954,500	31,254,500
52	10499	Lao PDR Landscapes and Livelihoods Project	Multi Focal Area	Lao PDR	World Bank	-	-	7,366,976	699,863	50,000,000	58,066,839
53	10541	Sustainable management and restoration of the Dry Forest of the Northern Coast of Peru	Multi Focal Area	Peru	FAO, IUCN	200,000	18,648	7,666,491	714,861	53,665,437	62,265,437
54	10538	Oasis Landscape Sustainable Management project	Multi Focal Area	Tunisia	World Bank	-	-	2,739,726	260,274	60,756,102	63,756,102
55	10531	Integrated watershed management of the Putumayo-Içá river basin	Multi Focal Area	Regional, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	World Bank	-	-	12,844,037	1,155,963	117,250,000	131,250,000
56	10580	Integrated land management, restoration of degraded landscapes and natural capital assessment in the mountains of Papua New Guinea	Multi Focal Area	Papua New Guinea	UNEP	150,000	14,250	3,512,100	333,650	20,525,000	24,535,000
57	10560	Fisheries and Ecosystem Based Management for the Blue Economy of the Mediterranean - (FishEBM MED)	Multi Focal Area	Regional, Albania, Algeria, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey	FAO, UNEP	200,000	19,000	7,273,973	691,027	29,200,000	37,384,000
58	10532	Securing Long-Term Sustainability of Multi-functional Landscapes in Critical River Basins of the Philippines	Multi Focal Area	Philippines	UNDP	150,000	14,250	3,273,990	311,030	24,527,000	28,276,270
59	10547	Reduce marine plastics and plastic pollution in Latin American and Caribbean cities through a circular economy approach	Multi Focal Area	Regional, Colombia, Jamaica, Panama	UNEP	200,000	19,000	7,000,000	665,000	27,541,544	35,425,544
60	10537	Partnerships and Innovative Financing to Mainstream Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management in the Wet and Intermediate Climatic Zones	Multi Focal Area	Sri Lanka	UNDP	150,000	14,250	4,005,251	380,499	28,000,000	32,550,000
61	10539	Sustainable Forest and Forest Land Management in Viet Nam's Ba River Basin Landscape	Multi Focal Area	Viet Nam	UNDP	100,000	9,500	2,183,105	207,395	22,470,000	24,970,000
62	10546	"Plastik Sult": Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia	Multi Focal Area	Indonesia	ADB	182,650	17,350	7,123,288	676,712	61,000,000	69,000,000
63	10556	Strengthening ecological connectivity in the Dulombi-Boé Tchetché complex (DTB)	Multi Focal Area	Guinea-Bissau	IUCN	150,000	13,500	4,773,101	429,579	8,824,000	14,190,180
64	10574	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Rural Landscapes of Mexico	Multi Focal Area	Mexico	CI	200,000	18,000	8,974,312	807,688	69,000,000	79,000,000
MFA - Sub-Total						2,760,961	258,687	119,872,192	11,168,446	769,044,692	903,104,978

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Under the GEF Trust Fund
June 3, 2020

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Multi-Trust Fund											
65	10562****	Resilient and sustainable livelihoods for rural Yemen	Multi Focal Area	Yemen	FAO	131,744	11,857	7,051,742	634,657	29,000,000	36,830,000
MTF - Sub-Total						131,744	11,857	7,051,742	634,657	29,000,000	36,830,000
Small Grants Programme											
66	10504	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	Multi Focal Area	Mexico	UNDP	85,000	8,075	4,481,210	425,715	9,492,468	14,492,468
67	10510	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	Multi Focal Area	Indonesia	UNDP	91,324	8,676	3,561,644	338,356	4,480,783	8,480,783
68	10414	GEF SGP 7th Operational Phase – Core (Part 2)	Multi Focal Area	Global	UNDP	-	-	61,538,462	2,461,538	64,000,000	128,000,000
SGP - Sub-Total						176,324	16,751	69,581,316	3,225,609	77,973,251	150,973,251
Non-expedited Enabling Activity											
69	10493	Preparation of India's Fourth National Communication (4NC) and Fourth Biennial Update Report (BUR4) to the UNFCCC and strengthening institutional and analytical capacities on climate change	Climate Change	India	UNDP	-	-	4,566,000	433,770	17,500,000	22,499,770
EA - Sub-Total						-	-	4,566,000	433,770	17,500,000	22,499,770
GRAND TOTAL						9,145,712	801,291	600,610,147	52,094,414	4,336,426,822	4,999,078,386

* Program 10576 is an addendum to program 10201 which was approved by Council in its June 2019 meeting. Therefore, program addendum 10576 in its entirety will be merged into program 10201 upon Council approval of the June 2020 Work Program

** Program 10561 is an addendum to program 10200 which was approved by Council in its June 2019 meeting. Therefore, program addendum 10561 in its entirety will be merged into program 10200 upon Council approval of the June 2020 Work Program

*** Program 10544 is an addendum to program 10114 which was approved by Council in its June 2019 meeting. Therefore, program addendum 10544 in its entirety will be merged into program 10114 upon Council approval of the June 2020 Work Program

**** For multi-trust fund project, only the GEF Trust Fund component is presented in this Work Program. The LDCF components are presented separately in the LDCF/SCCF Work Program